

THE North-China Herald

and Supreme Court & Consular Gazette

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

可認物便郵種三第日四月一年八十三治明

VOL. XCVII No. 2257

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 11, 1910

TABLES 12 PER ANNUM

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Sept 16, 1910

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THE WEEK'S MAIL.

The German mail of October 5
arrived here on Sunday, the 6th instant,
per N.-D.L.S. Luetzow.

The French mail of October 9
arrived here on Thursday, the 10th
instant, per M.M.S. Ernest Simons.

The mail from London (via Siberia
and Tairen) of October 22 arrived here
on Tuesday, the 8th instant, per
S. M. R. S. Saikio Maru.

The mail from London (via Van-
cover) of October 7 and the Canadian
and U. S. mails of October 19, arrived
here on Tuesday, the 8th instant, per
R. M. S. Empress of India.

The mail from London (via Siberia
and Tairen) of October 26 arrived here
to-day, per S.M.R.S. Kobe Maru.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month	Baro- meter.	Wind. Direction.	Hygro- meter.		Thermometer in Shade.	
			Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max.	Min.
Nov. 30.14	65.5	NSE	161.5	6.8	68.5	68.0
Nov. 30.13	65.2	N	161.4	6.8	68.4	68.0
Nov. 30.12	65.1	N	161.3	6.8	68.3	68.0
Nov. 30.11	65.0	N	161.2	6.8	68.2	68.0
Nov. 30.10	64.9	N	161.1	6.8	68.1	68.0
Nov. 30.09	64.8	N	161.0	6.8	68.0	68.0
Nov. 30.08	64.7	N	160.9	6.8	67.9	68.0
Nov. 30.07	64.6	N	160.8	6.8	67.8	68.0
Nov. 30.06	64.5	N	160.7	6.8	67.7	68.0
Nov. 30.05	64.4	N	160.6	6.8	67.6	68.0
Nov. 30.04	64.3	N	160.5	6.8	67.5	68.0
Nov. 30.03	64.2	N	160.4	6.8	67.4	68.0
Nov. 30.02	64.1	N	160.3	6.8	67.3	68.0
Nov. 30.01	64.0	N	160.2	6.8	67.2	68.0
Nov. 30.00	63.9	N	160.1	6.8	67.1	68.0

b. b'ne sky 1. lighting s. snow
c. clouds m. misty/hazy t. thunder
f. fog o. overcast (dull) z. calm.
h. hail r. rain
F. free from 1 to 15, estimated.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK

SHANGHAI.

Thermometer in the open air in a shaded
situation in the Settlement.

1910.

Nov.	4	Fahr. Therm. meter.		Rainfall in inches.
		Min.	Max.	
	4	53.5	63.5	0.02
	5	50.8	65.7	—
	6	54.5	70.0	—
	7	59.0	71.5	0.01
	8	59.6	63.3	1.11
	9	45.0	63.4	0.05
	10	38.0	52.8	—

1909.

Nov.	4	Fahr. Thermometer.		Rainfall in inches.
		in.	Max.	
	4	49.0	63.3	0.05
	5	43.6	56.6	—
	6	46.0	65	—
	7	55.0	62.4	0.24
	8	52.0	62.5	—
	9	58.4	68.0	0.27
	10	51.5	61.8	0.05

BIRTHS.

BLECHYNDEN.—At Shanghai on
November 6, 1910, the wife of
A. L. Blechynden, of a son.

CAMPBELL.—On November 10,
1910, at 5 Wei-bai-wei Road,
Shanghai, the wife of Kenneth
W. Campbell, of a daughter.

FORSYTH.—On November 8, 1910,
at Shanghai, the wife of G. F.
Forsyth, of a daughter.

KNUDSEN.—On November 5, 1910,
at No. 6 Ewo Road, Hankow,
the wife of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. G.
Knudsen, of a daughter.

SHIPWAY.—On October 19, 1910,
at Chengtu, West China, to Mr.
and Mrs. G. W. Shipway, twin
son and daughter (Frederick
Martineau and Leonora Ruskin.)

MARRIAGE.

KEYLOCK-MEUGENS.—On Nov-
ember 10, 1910, at H. B. M.
Consulate-General, Shanghai, by
Sir Pelham Warren K.C.M.G., and
afterwards at Holy Trinity
Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev.
A. J. Walker M.A. Harry Ed-
ward Keylock, F.R.C.V.S., second
son of E. J. Keylock, Broome
Manor, Swindon, England, to
Winifred Ethel Meugens, youngest
daughter of the late E. J. Meu-
gens, Hongkong.

MACKENZIE - MILLER.—On
November 9, 1910, at Holy
Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by
the Dean, Alexander Ramsay
Mackenzie, B.D., of U. F. Church
of Scotland Mission, Liaoyang,
Manchuria, to Ellie Miller, M.B.,
eldest daughter of Dr. Alex.
Miller, 1 Royal Terrace, Crosshill,
Glasgow.

DEATHS.

CARION.—On November 9, 1910,
at the General Hospital Shang-
hai, Alfredo Basilio Carion, aged
17 years. The funeral will take
place to-day, leaving the Church
of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, at
4.30 p.m. to Pao-tien-jiao Cemetery.
Hongkong and Macao papers
please copy.

GREENWOOD.—On November 8,
1910, at the General Hospital,
Shanghai, Charles Frederick
Greenwood, aged 45 years. The
funeral will take place at the
Bubbling Well Cemetery, to-day,
the 9th instant at 5 p.m. All
Friends and Brethren are invited
to attend.

VON STAEDT.—On November 9,
1910, at 3 Sinza Terrace, Shang-
hai, Mrs. A. L. von Staedt,
beloved mother of Mr. and Mrs.
E. Dominis, aged 65 years.
The funeral will take place at
Bubbling Well Cemetery to-
morrow, Friday, November 11,
at 4 p.m. All friends are invited
to attend.

The North-China Herald

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, NOV. 11, 1910.

PLAGUE MEASURES.

THE unfortunate hostility manifested on Tuesday towards the Health Department's campaign against plague by a section of the Chinese population in the district under observation for suspect cases indicates how warily the authorities will have to tread in this matter of grave urgency. Our Municipal officials may well be forgiven, if in common with the rest of the community they had imagined that residence in this Foreign Settlement had exercised to some extent at least the abysmal depths of ignorance and superstition on the part of the Chinese that are associated with untravelled and unvisited villages in the remoter districts of China. A few days of plague precautionary measures, however, have shown that intellectually a considerable part of the native population of Shanghai has made no advance from the instinctive misgivings which have prompted Chinese dealings with foreigners from the earliest times. It would be idle and possibly dangerous to close our ears to the reports that are now being freely circulated among the Chinese population around us. A large section is convinced that the plague scare has been started with the distinct object of providing foreigners with an excuse for ridding themselves of as many Chinese as possible. Round this central idea the most fantastic legends are being woven; the authorities are alleged to be seizing anyone who is thought to look pale, haling him off to the Isolation Hospital, and there putting an end to him; the ineradicable myth about children's eyes is also revived, and there must be many other versions of the same story, that the foreigner is making subtle war upon the Chinese. The more credulous of the lower classes are convinced of the truthfulness of these allegations, and a certain number are said to have left the Settlement already to escape the fate which they imagine to be threatening them. Others in higher walks in life repeat these reports without committing themselves to an endorsement, but taking no steps to check the mischief thus set on foot.

It is essential that there should be no interruption of the precautionary measures now being taken in regard to the outbreak of plague; but at the same time the sanitary authorities can achieve no real success without the co-operation of the community as a whole. The first people to be won over to a realization of the need for stamping out the disease are the Chinese, who will be primarily affected by it. None of the ordinary methods of securing public support, however, will avail with the Chinese populace. Municipal notices remain unread or not understood, and it is probable that the delivery of a single injunction fails to convey the meaning of the Health Department. In existing circumstances, moreover, it may be supposed that any message emanating directly from the Municipality will be regarded with suspicion and no attention will be paid to it in the hope that by such means the evil purposes of the foreigners may be thwarted. The Health Department, we believe, is already prepared to exercise all its ingenuity to combat the popular ignorance and superstition, and it will be a wise move to take representatives of each alleyway or street to the Isolation Hospital to show them the purpose and working of this institution. Placards and handbills setting forth the dangers of plague and the necessity of guarding against it may be distributed with advantage; but it has to be remembered that if these are endorsed by the foreign authorities alone, they are likely to evoke comparatively little response. The ignorant masses of the Chinese must be reached through their own people for the purpose of dealing with plague, and steps should be taken without delay to enlist the good offices of the more enlightened members of the Chinese community in our midst.

To this end it may be well to form a representative committee of Chinese from among the guilds and prominent residents for the purpose of co-operation with the Municipal authorities in this urgent matter. There should be no difficulty in collecting a suitable body of men, for it is hardly to be supposed that the terrible ignorance of the masses will be found to extend to those who take a leading part in the affairs of the Chinese community. Upon this committee, which would naturally contain representatives of the Chinese Press, would devolve the work of educating the people to an appreciation of the dangers of plague. Steps could be

taken to have the subject ventilated in the tea shops and in other places where the Chinese congregate, while Municipal notices could be circulated by the same agencies and the sanitary authorities supported in their work by duly appointed representatives of the Committee, who would be free from the suspicion attaching to Chinese in the employment of the Municipality. The need for enlisting the services of the whole native Press is apparent from a reference to the subject that appears in another column. It is not contended that the newspapers believe in the truth of the many wild rumours current; but in the absence of an organized attempt to combat the impossible stories in circulation, the mere act of giving them publicity tends to secure them wider credence. As soon as Chinese co-operation has been obtained, the thorough measures which the energetic Health Department has already inaugurated should not fail to bear fruit.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

"North-China Daily News" Service.

CHINA'S PARLIAMENT.

DATE OF ASSEMBLING.

Peking, Nov. 4.

It is announced that China will be granted an Upper and a Lower House of Parliament in three years' time.—Our Own Correspondent.

A MOMENTOUS EDICT.

Peking, Nov. 4.

The Imperial Edict announcing the grant of Parliament begins by stating that the Grand Councillors at a meeting held on October 28 were nearly unanimous in favour of a speedier summoning of Parliament. The Edict reviews the growth of the people's desire and the actions of the National and Provincial Assemblies leading up to the Memorial, and continues:—His Majesty the Emperor Kuang Hsu. drew up a constitutional programme. Since We ascended the Throne We have complied with that programme most carefully, not daring to deviate therefrom. Upon receiving numerous petitions We hesitated, prudentially. Finding that conditions were changing and the situation becoming most critical and wishing to alleviate it, We recognized the need for a Con-

stitution prior to the presentation of the last Memorial, but as the question of the enlightenment of the people could still not be decided We awaited the people's final verdict. Now We concur. As the necessary preparations, however, preclude the immediate opening of Parliament We fix the actual opening for three years hence. In the meantime We will change the official system, organize a Cabinet, publish constitutional laws and election regulations for the Upper and Lower Houses, and take other essential steps. The time for the opening of Parliament has been exhaustively deliberated upon and the period chosen is indubitably the best in the interests of the Empire and therefore cannot be changed. Let the officials in their departments and the people in their civil capacity qualify themselves.

We hope that favourable results will soon delight the heavenly spirit of His Majesty the Emperor Kuang Hsu and satisfy the people.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

THE RECEPTION OF THE EDICT.

Nov. 6.

In regard to the Edict of November 4 granting a Parliament three years hence the Moderates are satisfied, but the Extremists contend that the delay is unnecessary.

The Press refers to the subject with reserve, but advocates the formation of a Cabinet before the establishment of a Parliament.

Prince Pu Lun and Duke Tsai Tse have been entrusted with the task of drawing up the Constitutional Law and Regulations for the Parliament.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

IMPATIENCE WITH DELAY.

Nov. 7.

At a meeting of the National Assembly to-day twenty of the members again advocated, in vigorous terms, the immediate opening of Parliament. They pointed out that the recent Edict had recognized that the position was critical, and they declared that the crisis could not be put off for three years. "What can save Manchuria in the meantime?" one speaker asked. The members who addressed the Assembly also decried the mandate that had been issued ordering the members of the Provincial Assemblies, now in Peking, to return to their homes.

A solitary member who spoke in support of the Edict was shouted down amid tumult.

The President of the Assembly agreed to assist in the demand for

an immediate summoning of Parliament and suggested an appeal to the Government Council. He received an ovation. The Assembly was adjourned without coming to a decision.

The determination shown by the members has renewed the fears of a deadlock.

REJOICING TO ORDER.

Flags are displayed everywhere and students hold lantern processions night after night. The people, however, are not impressed, as they know that these demonstrations are by official orders.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

AWAITING A DECISION.

Nov. 8.

The Prince Regent has consulted Prince Su upon the best means of persuading the members of the Provincial Assemblies now in Peking, who seem determined to wait until the grant of an immediate opening of Parliament is announced, to return to their provinces.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

Nov. 9.

The appeal of the Assembly to the Government Council for the immediate establishment of a Parliament has been forwarded.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

THE EMPIRE.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

London, Nov. 4.

Any idea of reconstructing the Colonial Office in the direction of assigning the self-governing and the Crown Colonies to different Ministers is purely conjectural at present, but some changes, especially in view of the Imperial Conference, are impending.

Representatives of the overseas Dominions who have been interrogated on the subject strongly approve of such a course, as it would facilitate business.—*Exclusive Service.*

TIENTSIN-PUKOU RAILWAY.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY LOAN.

London vi. Bombay, Nov. 4.

The Tientsin-Pukou Railway supplementary five per cent loan, of which £1,110,000 was issued in London at £100. 10s. 0d., was largely over-subscribed and was quoted at an advance of three-quarters per cent, but reacted to one-half per cent premium.—*Reuter.*

HOME POLITICS.

CABINET CHANGES.

London via Bombay, Nov. 4.

Viscount Morley of Blackburn has resigned his post of Secretary of State for India and becomes Lord President of the Council. The Earl of Crewe, Secretary of State for the Colonies, becomes Secretary of State for India and is succeeded by Mr. L. V. Harcourt, First Commissioner of Works. Earl Beauchamp, Lord President of the Council, takes Mr. Harcourt's former post.—*Reuter.*

FRANCE.

A NEW CABINET.

London via Bombay, Nov. 4.

M. Aristide Briand has formed a new Cabinet.—*Reuter.*

Nov. 5.

The new French Cabinet represents the majority of the Moderates in the Chamber, who supported the Premier, M. Briand, against the Socialists and extreme Radicals.—*Reuter.*

Nov. 9.

The new French Cabinet is urging the Chamber to pass the naval programme.—*Reuter.*

ABDUL HAMID.

London via Bombay, Nov. 4.

The Salonika correspondent of Reuter's Agency states that Abdul Hamid, the ex-Sultan of Turkey, is reported to be seriously ill.—*Reuter.*

NAVAL SUPREMACY.

THE NEW BRITISH GUN.

London vi. Bombay, Nov. 4.

Telegrams from Vienna state that the "Neue Freie Presse" declares that the new British 13.5 in. guns will involve Austria in a serious plight, as her Dreadnoughts will either be outclassed before they are launched or new and vast expenditure must be incurred.—*Reuter.*

GERMAN PREVISION.

London vi. Bombay, Nov. 6.

The "Journal of Engineering" states that the Germans were aware of the British 13.5 in. guns in 1909, and they have long been making guns to beat it. Moreover, they were introducing new shells which would have devastating effects.—*Reuter.*

POLITICAL EXPERIMENTS.

NATIONALIZATION OF MONOPOLIES.

London vi. Bombay, Nov. 4.

Dispatches from Melbourne state that the Commonwealth House of

Representatives has passed the third reading of a Bill empowering the nationalization of monopolies by thirty-eight votes to twenty, a bare statutory majority.—*Reuter*.

PRINCE WILLIAM'S TOUR.

London via Bombay, Nov. 4.

The German Crown Prince and Princess have left Genoa on board the N.-D.L.S. Prinz Ludwig.—*Reuter*.

Nov. 9.

The German Crown Prince and Crown Princess have arrived at Port Said. No (formal) reception was to be accorded to their Imperial Highnesses and the N.-D.L.S. Prinz Ludwig proceeded on its journey.—*Reuter*.

The Imperial tourists are travelling as Count and Countess von Ravensberg as far as Colombo.—*Ed.*

CHINA'S NEW LOAN.

Peking, Nov. 6.

I am officially authorized to state, with reference to the loan of G.\$50,000,000 from the United States, that in regard to the amount of the loan, its provisions and the conditions upon which it is to be made there is nothing to add to the statement that I telegraphed on October 30.—*Our Own Correspondent*.

New York, Nov. 5.

Wall Street (the financial centre of New York) is in the dark concerning the details of the Chinese loan of G.\$50,000,000. Mr. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. J. H. Schiff and other financiers are non-committal, but it is not believed that the period of the loan is ten years.—*Special Service*.

Peking, Nov. 10.

In connexion with China's new loan of G.\$50,000,000, the United States suggest that an American financial adviser be appointed to ensure the proper expenditure of the proceeds of the loan. The Chinese are not in favour of this proposal and therefore it is not settled that the loan will be taken up.

It is understood that a European group of financiers will participate in the loan.—*Our Own Correspondent*.

THE UNION PARLIAMENT.

THE OPENING CEREMONY.

London via Bombay, Nov. 5.

Telegrams from Capetown state that the Duke of Connaught has opened the Union Parliament. His Royal Highness sent a telegram to the King describing his welcome as

most enthusiastic and the proceedings as highly impressive. The general feeling was that the Parliament had opened with the happiest auguries, supported by the goodwill of all His Majesty's South African subjects.—*Exclusive Service*.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

New York, Nov. 5.

The "New York World" states that President Taft will start for Panama on November 10. He is considering the annexation of Panama on the ground of the Republic's political instability, with the intention ultimately of widening the Canal zone to twenty-five miles and dividing the balance of what is now Panama's territory between the Republics of Colombia and Costa Rica.

Another report states that Mr. Taft will appoint an Adviser to Panama and entrust its diplomatic affairs to the United States Secretary of State.—*Special Service*.

The Canal zone is at present ten miles wide.—*Ed.*

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

AMERICAN COMMENT.

New York, Nov. 5.

Mr. J. H. Schiff, the well-known financier, at a dinner given by Mr. Midzuno, the Japanese Consul-General in New York, to celebrate the anniversary of the Emperor's birthday, said that the United States regrets that the Russo-Japanese Treaty is so unfavourable to American interests, especially because it weakens the friendship between Japan and the United States. Such an alliance, he declared, could not prove lasting.—*Special Service*.

DR. SUN YAT-SEN.

AN ABUSE OF HOSPITALITY.

London via Bombay, Nov. 5.

The Singapore correspondent of Reuter's Agency states that the Government has severely censured the Chinese reformer, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, for a speech at Penang in which he advocated a rebellion in China, and has warned him that a repetition of the offence would entail serious consequences.—*Reuter*.

THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

London via Bombay, Nov. 5.

The Honourable Arthur Walsh, M.V.O., Master of the Ceremonies, called at the Japanese Embassy to tender the King's congratulations on the occasion of the anniversary of the birthday of the Emperor of Japan.—*Reuter*.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

THE IMPERIAL MEETING.

London via Bombay, Nov. 5.

The Tsar has arrived at Potsdam. His Majesty was met by the German Emperor, the Imperial Princes, and the Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg.—*Reuter*.

A SOCIALIST

DEMONSTRATION.

Later.

The Tsar's arrival at Potsdam on a visit to the German Emperor was marked by an imposing military display. There were crowds of police everywhere. The streets were not decorated. Socialist placards summoning a demonstration against the Tsar were removed, and the demonstration broke up peaceably.

The Monarchs dined together in the evening, but there were no speeches.—*Reuter*.

IMPERIAL AUDIENCES.

London via Bombay, Nov. 6.

The Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Sazonoff, has had an audience of the German Emperor.

The Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg and Herr von Kiderlen-Wächter, German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, have been received in audience by the Tsar.—*Reuter*.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL.

New York, Nov. 7.

In the American Inter-University Football competition Brown's University defeated Yale by twenty-one points to nil and Harvard defeated Cornell by twenty-seven points to five.—*Special Service*.

SHIPPING CASUALTIES.

STEAMER AND SAILER.

London, Nov. 7.

The Channel steamer Brighton, which runs between Newhaven and Dieppe, while carrying ninety passengers came into collision with the German five masted sailing vessel Preussen, 5081 tons, the largest sailing vessel in the world.

The steamer was badly damaged, but was able to put back and regain port safely. The Preussen drifted on to the rocks near Dover and attempts at rescue have so far failed.—*Exclusive Service*.

A STEAMER LOST.

London via Bombay, Nov. 7.

The steamer Kurdistan bound from Manchester to Busra (Bussorah) foundered on October 20, sixty miles off the Scilly Isles

(7). Of the crew of forty-six and three lady passengers two sailors were the only survivors.—*Reuter*.

* * Busra or Bussorah is on the Shatt-el-Arab about fifty miles from the Persian Gulf. The Kurdistan was a British steamer of 1741 tons nett and was under the command of Captain Manning.—*Ed.*

THE STRANDED SHIP.

London, Nov. 8.
The five-masted sailing-ship *Preussen*, which went on the rocks near Dover after being in collision with the Channel steamer *Brighton*, is still in a perilous position. Tugs have been making unavailing efforts to tow her off and a lifeboat is standing by. The crew refuses to leave the ship. Terrific seas are running.—*Exclusive Service*.

THE TURKISH LOAN.

BUYING MONEY.

London via Bombay, Nov. 7.
Telegrams from Berlin state that telegrams have been received from Constantinople reporting that an agreement has been reached, which will be signed next week, providing for a loan of £ T. 6,000,000 in 1910 and £ T. 5,000,000 in 1911 at four per cent, the issue price being £ T. 84 per cent. Pending the issue of the loan the German banks will grant an advance against Treasury Bills bearing five and a half per cent interest.—*Reuter*.

THE EX-SHAH.

MATERIAL AND MORAL CURES.

London via Bombay, Nov. 7.
The ex-Shah of Persia, Mohammed Ali, and his wife have left Odessa. The ex-Shah proceeded for a two month's "cure" to the Riviera, after which he returns to Odessa, while his wife will journey to Mecca.—*Reuter*.

INTERPORT SHOOTING.

Hongkong, Nov. 8.
The Hongkong team in the Interport Shooting Competition today amassed a score of 929 points.—*Our Own Correspondent*.

THE LOAN QUESTION.

Peking, Nov. 8.
An Edict has been issued that censures the Governor of Honan and orders the Governors to consult the Provincial Assemblies prior to contracting loans. The Edict also orders the Yuoh'nanpu to investigate the extensive misuse of funds in connexion with the Hohang Railway.—*Our Own Correspondent*.

MINERS ON STRIKE.

MOB-LAW IN WALES.

London, Nov. 8.
A mob of five thousand strikers at midnight stoned and rushed the police and captured the power station of the Glamorgan Colliery.—*Exclusive Service*.

London via Bombay, Nov. 9.

Serious disturbances occurred at the Glamorgan Colliery last night. Shops were looted and there was furious fighting. Hussars have been sent from Cardiff and a force of the Metropolitan Police has already arrived. The number injured is 120. The colliery looks like a battlefield, with men lying about unconscious with gaping scalp wounds, while doctors are working at their hardest, attending them.

During the fighting batons were wrested from the hands of the police. A sergeant has died of his injuries.—*Reuter*.

AN ATTEMPTED

COMPROMISE.

London via Bombay Nov. 10.
Additional detachments of cavalry, infantry and London police have been dispatched to the strike area in Wales.

The representatives of the men, after a conference with the Board of Trade, telegraphed to the miners to suspend hostilities.—*Reuter*.

THE BOILERMAKERS' STRIKE.

AGREEMENT IN DISAGREEMENT.

London via Bombay, Nov. 10.
The Boilermakers' Society by ballot has rejected the agreement with employers by 15,563 votes to 5,750.—*Reuter*.

* * This is a habit the Boilermakers' Society has contracted. A telegram dated October 20, reads "A ballot of the members of the Boilermakers' Society has resulted in the rejection of the terms of settlement arrived at on October 12."—*Ed.*

MR. ROOSEVELT'S ELOQUENCE.

A LIBEL SUIT.

New York, Nov. 8.
Mr. Simeon Baldwin, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, who is Democratic candidate for the Governorship of Connecticut, has brought a libel action against Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, who referred to him as an "incompetent judge."—*Special Service*.

THE CORONATION.

London via Bombay, Nov. 8.
The "London Gazette" announces that the Coronation of the King will take place on June 22, 1911.—*Reuter*.

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL DINNER.

London via Bombay, No. 8.
Mr. William Keswick, M.P., presided over a distinguished gathering at the China Association Dinner. The guests included:—Sir John Jordan, H.M. Minister at Peking, Sir Matthew Nathan, formerly Governor of Hongkong, Sir Paul Chater, of Hongkong, Sir Walter Hillier, formerly Adviser to the Chinese Government, Sir John McLeavy-Brown of the Chinese Legation in London, the Rev. Lord William Cecil, the Right Reverend C. J. Corfe, D.D., formerly Bishop in Korea, and Dr. G. E. Morrison, the Peking correspondent of "The Times."

The Chairman, in proposing the toast "Prosperity to the Association," dwelt upon progress in Manchuria and the vitality of China. He described the Japanese tariff as causing consternation and said that he trusted that the British Government would consult British merchants in China in regard to it, for the matter was serious alike to Great Britain and Japan.

Sir John Jordan reminded his hearers that Peking was now only fourteen days from London, and suggested that the Association should send some of its members periodically to China to see for themselves the great changes that were occurring and the many points Great Britain and China had in common.—*Reuter*.

BRITISH FOREIGN TRADE.

NOTABLE INCREASES.

London via Bombay, Nov. 8.
The Board of Trade returns for October show that there was an increase in the value of imports of £5,495,936 and in that of exports of £3,760,454.

The chief increase in imports was in cotton and in exports in cotton manufactures.—*Reuter*.

HOME POLITICS.

MR. ASQUITH AND COMPROMISE.

London via Bombay, Nov. 8.
The "Daily Chronicle" says that the Premier, Mr. H. H. Asquith, is anxious to submit to his

colleagues tentative proposals for a constitutional settlement by consent.—*Reuter*.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

INVESTIGATION IN CANADA.

London via Bombay, Nov. 8.
Telegrams from Ottawa state that the Dominion Government has decided to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate charges of smuggling Chinese into British Columbia and, incidentally, to inquire into the opium trade.—*Reuter*.

THE UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.

DEMOCRATIC SUCCESSES.

London, Nov. 9.
The returns in connexion with the United States elections show that, so far, for the Governorship of the States of New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Connecticut, Democrats have been returned, in the place of Republicans.

The results generally show a considerably increased Democratic representation in Congress, but it is impossible to learn whether it will be enough to overcome the present Republican preponderance.—*Exclusive Service*.

* The last Governor of New York was Mr. Charles R. Hughes, Republican, who recently resigned upon accepting an appointment to the Supreme Court Bench. Mr. Dix, the Democratic candidate who has been elected is a son of the famous Governor of New York State at the time of the American Civil War. Mr. Stimson, the Republican candidate, was strenuously supported by Mr. Roosevelt. The former Governors of the other States named in the telegram were:—Mr. Eben S. Draper, Massachusetts; Mr. John F. Fort, New Jersey; and Mr. Frank D. Meeks, Connecticut.—*Ed.*

A REBUFF FOR MR. ROOSEVELT.

New York, Nov. 9.
The Democratic victories in the elections have been sweeping. The following pluralities (up to midnight) have been reported:—

New York	60,000
Massachusetts	25,000
New Jersey	20,000
Ohio	50,000
Connecticut	5,000
Illinois	100,000

The entire Democratic ticket for New York was elected, but splits occurred elsewhere.

A Democratic Congress is assured.

The results are a severe rebuke to Mr. Roosevelt's pretensions to the Presidency in 1912. The result has caused profound astonishment.—*Special Service*.

NEGATIVE REPUBLICAN SUCCESSES.

New York, Nov. 9.

Republican Governors have been selected, but with reduced pluralities, in Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Michigan and Rhode Island, but the representation in Congress will be Democratic.—*Special Service*.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

London via Bombay, Nov. 10.

Telegrams from New York state that the elections have so far resulted in a net Democratic gain of thirty-seven seats in the Federal House of Representatives, making a Democratic majority of thirteen.—*Reuter*.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S

WATERLOO.

London, Nov. 10.

The feature of the United States elections was the defeat of the candidates specially supported by Mr. Roosevelt, and the enormous loss of prestige sustained by the latter, who is now reduced to the position of a leader of a faction.—*Exclusive Service*.

EFFECT ON THE TARIFF.

New York, Nov. 10.

The Democratic majority is fifty-one in the House of Representatives and a gain of nine seats in the Senate.

A complete overturning of the Payne-Aldrich tariff is foreshadowed.

The corrected returns for the election of the Governor of New York State show that Mr. Dix, the Democratic candidate, obtained a plurality of 66,262 votes.

Every candidate in every quarter who was supported by Mr. Roosevelt was defeated.

The Democratic victory is held to be due to "Rooseveltism" and the high cost of living.—*Special Service*.

THE SENATE.

London via Bombay, Nov. 10.

Dispatches from New York state that the Republicans have gained a narrow majority in the Senate, where six insurgent Republicans hold the balance.—*Reuter*.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

BEARDING THE GRAND COUNCIL.

Peking, Nov. 9.

At to-day's sitting of the National Assembly discussion in regard to the Hunan Loan was unexpectedly renewed, on the point that the question was not submitted to the Provincial Assembly. Numerous speakers severely attacked the Grand Council for sanctioning the loan. Eventually the Assembly, without a dissentient voice, demanded that the Grand Councillors should appear and give an explanation.

The House adjourned while the President telephoned to the Grand Council. The Councillors were unable to attend. A motion that the Assembly should completely suspend its sitting pending the Councillors' attendance was lost by a narrow majority after the President had given a personal undertaking that he would request the Councillors to attend. The regular business of the Assembly was delayed by this interlude for three hours. The tone throughout was most loyal, but was bitterly anti-official.

REICHSTAG MEMORIES.

Herr B. Dernburg, the former German Secretary of State for the Colonies, was present and was visibly impressed. The Chinese are somewhat aghast at the temerity of the members.—*Our Own Correspondent*.

THE GERMAN BUDGET.

ESTIMATES FOR 1911.

London via Bombay, Nov. 9.

Telegrams from Berlin state that it is estimated that the Budget for 1911 will show an increase in expenditure of £2,500,000, sterling, and a deficit of £4,900,000, which will be covered by a loan.

There will be an increase in the Navy Estimates of £825,000 and a decrease in Imperial subsidies to the Colonies of £195,000.—*Reuter*.

JAPANESE SERVICE.

THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

Tokio, Nov. 4.

Sir Claude Macdonald, H. M. Ambassador in Tokio, and Lady Macdonald, will leave Tokio on Saturday for a three weeks' tour in Korea.

THE PLOT AGAINST THE EMPEROR.

Tokio, Nov. 9.

The announcement has been made that the Judges concerned have decided to proceed with a public hearing in the Supreme Court in regard to the plot against the Emperor by Denjiro Kowtoku, who visited San Francisco in 1905, organized a socialistic and revolutionary party and later engaged in anarchistic propaganda and demonstrations in Japan. Twenty-five others, including one woman, are implicated.

That the conspirators will be sentenced to death is a foregone conclusion among the Japanese public.

* * This constitutes the first official admission of the truth of the report that a plot, having for its object the assassination of the Emperor of Japan, had been discovered. On September 21 the Tokio correspondent of Reuter's Agency sent a telegram to London stating that the "*Hochi Shimbun*" reported that a number of Japanese had been arrested on a charge of conspiracy against the life of the Emperor and would be tried by a special secret Court. It was understood, continued the "*Hochi*," that the most rigid censorship had prevailed to prevent the publication of anything about the plot until that evening. The Emperor was to have been assassinated while visiting the Military School just outside the capital. The correspondent added that the fact that there were then in gaol several of the most active spirits of the Allied Socialist movement made the assertions of the "*Hochi*" plausible. On September 25 the Tokio correspondent of "The Times" telegraphed reporting that "a handful of thoughtless persons in Japan, misled by anarchical publications and putting blind faith in the doctrines expounded, attempted recently to organize a conspiracy of a grave nature, but before their preparations were mature they were discovered and prosecuted." He added that a preliminary examination was proceeding and that the number of the conspirators was not believed to be considerable. The "*Japan Year Book*" mentions one "Shusui Kotoku" as being one of the founders of the socialistic movement in Japan and this may be the person referred to in the telegram.—Ed.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

By Arrangement
with the "Ostasiatischer Lloyd."

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, November 3.

Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia bade farewell to the Crown Prince and Princess as they passed through Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

An immense crowd had assembled at the landing place in Genoa at the

time when the German mail steamer Prince Ludwig was to start. When she left the quay at half past twelve o'clock this afternoon, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Herr Adler, the Constantinople representative of Wolff's Bureau, will accompany the Crown Prince on his journey.

The Berlin "*Post*" says that the Crown Prince's visit to Japan is the friendly act of one world-Power towards the other.

The observatory on the top of the Zugspitze has made successful trials to get into wireless communication with Norddeich between Emden and Wilhelmshaven.

Herr Ballin, the General-Manager of the Hamburg-America Line, has recovered from an attack of pleurisy, but is still suffering from nervous weakness.

A great conflagration has broken out in the Lanz Machine Works at Mannheim.

The death is announced of Archbishop Dr. Simon Aichner of Brixen, at the age of ninety-four years.

November 4.

The "*Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*" publishes to-day an article welcoming the Tsar. This semi-official organ dwells upon the traditional friendship of both dynasties, and points out the effect of the two Emperors' interview with regard to the maintenance of peace. The Russian "*Rossija*," speaks in no less hearty terms about the interview, and states that the friendship of the houses of Hohenzollern and Romanoff, extending over a long series of years, was perhaps also for the future a better guarantee than all written treaties of the co-operation of both Empires for the maintenance of peace.

M. Sazonoff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has had conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle, Count Osten-Sacken, the Russian Ambassador to Berlin, and Baron Fredericksz, the Russian Minister of the Imperial Court, the Order of the Black Eagle set in diamonds.

The Tsar was received in Brandenburg by the officers attached to him for the service of honour. He left the train and saluted the Cuirassier Regiment Kaiser Nikolaus I von Russland, which is part of the garrison there, and whose Chief he is.

The Tsar will take part to-morrow in the first court hunt of this year, which will be held in the forests near Oranienburg.

Before the Reichstag will meet, the Bundesrat committee for Foreign Affairs, consisting of the representatives of Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Baden and Mecklenburg-Schwerin, will be convened.

The press is publishing details about the new Bill regulating German nationality. It will contain facilities with regard to the military duties of reserve men living abroad.

All news about the German Crown Prince's journey is transmitted by wireless telegraphy as long as the steamer is in the Mediterranean. Dr. Georg Wegener, who has read during

the last few months papers about the countries to be visited to the Crown Prince and the Princess, is accompanying their Royal Highnesses and will make a detailed report of the journey for the Crown Prince.

Herr von Eckardt, German Minister to Cuba, has been appointed Minister to Montenegro.

November 5.

The Tsar arrived yesterday at Potsdam and was cordially received. At the dinner last night each Monarch drank to the health of the other with kind words, but no official toasts were made. The great banquet will take place this afternoon at Potsdam after the hunting excursion. Herr von Kiderlen-Wächter, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, gave a luncheon to-day in honour of M. Sazonoff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs: the Chancellor Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg will entertain him likewise to-morrow. The Tsar has conferred the Order of St. Andreas upon the Chancellor and the Order of St. Alexander Neffsky upon Herr von Kiderlen-Wächter.

The German mail steamer Prince Ludwig encountered stormy weather shortly after leaving Genoa. The Crown Prince has inspected the Telefunken installation on board the ship.

The official gazette at Lisbon publishes a new divorce law.

The Spanish Senate has passed the Bill abolishing the congregations.

Privy Councillor Pauli of the Foreign Office has been appointed Minister to Cuba to succeed Herr von Eckart, who has been transferred to Cetinje.

The mail which left Shanghai via Tairen and Siberia on October 20 was delivered in Berlin on the 4th instant.

November 6.

The Tsar has returned to Wolfsgarten.

The semi-official "*Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*" writes: The interview of the German Emperor and the Tsar has afforded an opportunity for discussion both to the two Monarchs and to the leading statesmen of the two Empires. The exchange of views has caused satisfaction on both sides. Wherever divergent opinions prevail in the politics of Russia and Germany, they are of no importance for the relations of the two nations. Misunderstandings which may eventually arise can easily be overcome, as the leading statesmen are in personal touch one with the other. A change of system in the politics of the two Empires is not intended. The effect of the interview of the two Monarchs can be assumed to be the result of a general policy of peace.

The German yacht Loreley (Commander Prinz Karl of Isenburg and Rüdigen) which is stationed at Constantinople, ran aground during a storm near Narpactos (Lepanto) at the western entrance of the Gulf of Corinth.

Negotiations are going on between Britain and France with regard to an exchange of territories, whereby Britain will gain possession of the two French enclaves in India, viz: Pondichery on the Gulf of Bengal and Chandernagur, north of Calcutta.

The condition of the Crown Prince of Serbia has become worse.

November 7.

The British Government has proposed to the German Government that at the next cable conference to be held at Paris in 1914 a resolution should be submitted for the reduction of the tariff for all telegrams between Europe, the British colonies and the Far East.

The German four per cent loan to Turkey amounting to £11,000,000 has been signed. An advance of six millions has been given for the time being.

The German cruiser Loreley, which ran aground near Naupaktos, has been floated again.

The German five-masted sailing ship Preussen has been driven upon the cliffs near Dover, and is a complete loss.

The ex-Shah of Persia will make a cruise through the Mediterranean, and will travel in the south of Europe.

The mail which left Shanghai via Tairen and Siberia on October 23 was delivered in Berlin on the 5th instant.

November 8.

The German Emperor will go to Donaueschingen on the 11th instant, where he will be the guest of the Prince of Fürstenberg. On the way he will pay a visit to the Tsar at Wolfsgarten near Darmstadt.

The Budget of the German Empire for the coming year shows a deficit of 97,700,000 marks which will be covered by a loan. The Budget for the territory of Kiaochow renders necessary a grant of 7,700,000 marks by the Treasury, which amount is mainly needed to cover military and some extraordinary expenses, as the erection of a new court building and the improvement of the wireless telegraph station.

The German Empress has been appointed Honorary Colonel of the Russian Regiment of the Grodno Bodyguard of Hussars at Warsaw.

The efforts to tow off the five-masted sailing ship Preussen, which has been thrown upon the rocks near Dover, have proved unsuccessful. The crew remains on board in spite of the continuous storm raging in the Channel, and are doing their work at the pumps singing. The Emperor has expressed his condolence by telegraph to the Laeiszhof Shipping firm, the owners of the Preussen.

M. Malinoff, the Bulgarian Premier, has declined the formation of a Balkan Alliance, but has expressed a desire to maintain friendly relations with Turkey. Bulgaria will convene a National Assembly to effect those changes in the constitution which have become necessary in consequence of Bulgaria being made a kingdom a year and a half ago.

A monument of Fritz Renter has been unveiled at Stadenhagen, the place of his birth. The German press publishes cordial articles in commemoration of the famous German dialect poet, who was born one hundred years ago.

Lieutenant-General Count Dohna, who will accompany the German Crown Prince to the Far East, and Count Bismarck-Böhlen, who will accompany the Crown Princess from Colombo back to Germany, have left for Ceylon on board S. M. S. Gneisenau.

November 9.

The Budget of the German Foreign Office for the coming year provides for the creation of the post of Consul at the Shanghai Consulate-General, to take exclusive care of judicial business, the erection of a Consulate at Vladivostok and the appointment of a Vice-Consul to the Consulate-General in Yokohama, to which so far a Vice-Consul was only unofficially attached.

The German Crown Prince and Crown Princess were welcomed in Port Said by the German training ship Hertha and the Austro-Hungarian cruiser Kaiserin Elisabeth. Wishes for a happy home voyage were signalled by the Crown Prince to the passing German mail steamers Scharnhorst and Prinz Eitel Friedrich, coming from Australia and the Far East, respectively.

Before the speech from the Throne was read in the Belgian Chamber, a socialistic manifestation took place demanding the introduction of a general suffrage.

The Turkish press expresses great satisfaction about the loan which has just been closed with Germany.

Martial law has been proclaimed at Shiraz.

The crew of the sailing ship Preussen has been saved. The German Emperor has telegraphed congratulations to them on their behaviour. Their bravery is unreservedly acknowledged throughout England.

NEWS FROM EAST ASIA.

Peking, November 3.

The Prince Regent has signed a decree sanctioning the American loan amounting to fifty million taels. The loan will be taken over at 93 per cent. The interest is five per cent, and the loan will run forty-five years. China has, however, reserved the right of an earlier redemption. The agreement itself is signed by Mr. Calhoun, the American Minister, and Duke Tsai Tse, the Minister of Finance. The purpose of the loan is announced to be the carrying out of the currency reform and the settlement of China's finances.

November 4.

The greatest satisfaction is noticed here everywhere with regard to to-day's Edict, which promises a Parliament for the year 1913, thereby complying with the general wish of the people. All Peking is decorated with flags.

Another Edict requests the members of the Parliament League, which has been agitating for the early convening of a Parliament, to leave Peking at once. The members have telegraphed to the Provincial Assemblies, asking for further instructions.

November 5.

Government circles, which have long been somewhat seriously depressed, experienced a sense of relief yesterday, when the Imperial Edict was issued convening a Parliament for 1913. This decision is assented to by the party of the Regent, which consists of the Viceroys and Governors, the Ministers of State and a minority of the

National Assembly. On the other hand Yu Pang-bun, who is a representative of Chibbi and the leader of a faction in the National Assembly, as well as the Parliament League and the Provincial Diets insist that Parliament should be convened next year. The Provincial Diets threaten to dissolve, if their demand is not complied with. The leaders of the Parliament League have not left Peking, and are remaining here in spite of the Imperial Edict, which yesterday ordered their immediate departure from Peking. They have called a meeting for to-night. It is probable that the Government will use violence in dealing with them.

Prince Pu Lun, the President of the National Assembly, and Duke Tsai Tse, the Minister for Finance, have been appointed to be commissioners for preparing the constitution to be introduced in 1913. They have been authorized to co-opt others.

Dr. Dernburg, late German Colonial Secretary, arrived here this afternoon.

November 6.

The American loan of fifty million dollars Gold mentioned in the telegram of the 3rd instant has been closed with a group of American financiers represented by Mr. W. D. Straight, late American Consul-General at Mukden. Mr. Straight is now on his way to China, and is expected to arrive in Peking on the 21st instant. As soon as he returns, all details with regard to the dates when and the place where the money will be paid, and with regard to the amounts to be given in gold and in silver will be settled.

November 8.

The visit of Dr. Dernburg, late Secretary of the German Colonial Office, is attracting much interest here at present. Last Sunday Count Rex, the German Minister, gave a luncheon in his honour, in which also the high dignitaries of the Waiwupu took part. For Monday the Waiwupu had arranged a luncheon in their new quarters, Grand Secretary Na Tung presiding. Afterwards a visit was paid to the Winter Palace. In the evening Count Luxburg, the first Secretary of the German Legation, gave a dinner. Invitations have been sent out for another dinner to be given on Friday next by Count Rex, at which the whole Diplomatic Body will be present. The Prince Regent will receive Dr. Dernburg in audience next Friday. Dr. Dernburg will stay one week in Peking.

November 10.

Yesterday's stormy meeting of the National Assembly has caused here a profound impression, and is the theme of general discussion. The demand of the Assembly that the Governor of Hunan be fined for having closed a loan without the consent of the Central Government, and that the Grand Council should appear before the Assembly in order to justify its action, as well as the threat that the Assembly will dissolve, if its demands are not complied with, have caused great excitement in official circles and are considered as symptoms of farther difficult struggles.

sident, Prof. Muromtseff, and the Cadets and Radicals withdrew. The most important business of the session is a Bill introducing universal, primary education, and its passage is assured. The Budget of the Ministry of Education has quadrupled since the Duma was established. The programme of the session includes financial and agrarian legislation, but it is not likely that the Bills dealing with freedom of speech and the press, personal inviolability, and martial law will be reached.—"Jiji Shimpō."

London, October 31.

The French Government is victorious. The Chamber to day secured a vote of confidence by a majority of 294 votes following a conciliatory speech by M. Briand in which he repudiated the charge that he aspired to any dictatorship, and declared his willingness to bow to the Chamber's decision. The sitting was orderly. It is believed that M. Briand will now reconstruct the Cabinet.—"Jiji Shimpō."

New York, November 1.

Aeroplaneing is the one topic on which all news is now centring. Sensational flights and new records are being made daily. A recent addition to the list of aeroplaneists is Mr. Johnstone, who has broken the world's record for altitude, having reached 9,714 feet in a Wright aeroplane.

The election campaign in New York State is now at fever heat. Both parties are using every effort in the campaign which closes this week. The democrats are predicting a victory, but on the stock market betting odds are two to one in favour of Mr. Stimson, the Republican candidate.

President Taft has announced his departure for Panama on a tour of inspection, leaving after the elections. It is stated that the progress on the Canal has been very satisfactory and that the work is so far advanced that it is expected the Canal will be completed almost a year ahead of the contracted period.

London, November 1.

England and China are negotiating a convention to replace the Opium Agreement. The new convention will probably provide for a speedier reduction of Indian exports.—"Jiji."

It is expected that a portion of the American loan to China will be placed in Europe.—"Jiji."

New York, November 2.

Mr. Roosevelt has appealed to President Taft's Cabinet for personal assistance in his campaign fight in New York States. The press is devoting its space almost exclusively to campaign news and the battle is bitter. Most of the attacks upon Mr. Roosevelt are of a personal nature, and the following is an illustration of some of the extreme attacks indulged in; a famous specialist on nervous diseases has publicly declared that Roosevelt is a paranoiac and is afflicted with an aggravated and hopeless case of dementia grandeur.

Seoul, November 1.

The funeral service of the late Bishop Turner which was held to-day was very impressive and was attended by many high officials, Consuls, and Japa-

nese, Korean and foreign residents. The funeral march was played by a Korean band. Many beautiful floral wreaths gave token of the great esteem in which the Bishop was held. Hundreds followed the bier to the cemetery.

"THE JAPAN DAILY MAIL."

London, October 29.

It is reported from Montevideo that the situation in Uruguay is most serious. The Revolutionists, gathering at the frontiers, have cut most of the wires. The Government is dispatching troops. The rising is due to the objection of the Government to the popular candidate for the presidency.—"Tokio Asahi."

October 31.

Paris advices state that there has been a long and an excited strike debate in the Chamber, which resulted in a crushing defeat for the Socialists and Anarchists. On the final appeal by the Premier for support his perfect nerve, firmness and coolness in the presence of the wild storm of Socialism and denunciation, were remarkable.—"Tokio Asahi."

"SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST."

London, October 29.

The boxing championships of the Army and Navy have been brought off, and the results have been as follows:—Army, eight events; Navy, four events. Private Voyles beat Gunner Hewitt in the men's heavy-weights, whilst Engineer Second-Lieutenant Buller beat Naval Lieut. Kenworthy in the competition open to officers.

October 31.

Mr. Grahame-White has won the Gordon Bennett trophy, having exceeded the mile-a-minute record established some time ago.

November 1.

Two thousand six hundred Welsh miners are out on strike.

John Condon has defeated Alec Lambert in the seventeenth round, in a boxing contest.

November 2.

Gray, the young Australian billiard player, has created another sensational record, beating his own previous best by scoring 879 off the red.

The race for the Melbourne Cup has resulted as follows:—

Comedy King.....	1
Trafalgar.....	2
Apple Pie.....	3

November 3.

The death is announced of Mr. Melton Prior, the celebrated war artist and correspondent.

November 4:

A serious discovery has been made by the Health Authority of the Port of London. A number of rats infected with plague have been captured, and extraordinary precautions are now being taken to prevent the diseased vermin spreading.

The death is announced of Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, G.C.B., K.C.B., formerly Governor of New South Wales, at the age of 67.

CHINESE NEWS.

(Translated from the Chinese Press.)

Prince Tsai Tao, for having expressed a wish for the opening of Parliament next year, is stated to have received blame from the Government.

Prince Su and Prince Pu Lun have expressed a wish in the National Assembly that a meeting be held with a view to arranging the departure of the representatives of every province from Peking.

With reference to the Edict issued on November 4 granting early opening of Parliament, Hsi Liang, Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, with the Princes and Viceroy and Governors, have telegraphed to the Grand Councilors praying that the opening of Parliament should be still more speedy. They state that the Parliament and Cabinet must be recognized at one and the same time, and that otherwise the consequences must be very dangerous. They also state that if the opening of Parliament waits for three years, all the concerned during this time will form secret parties and obtain influence in important places. Bad officials will make money for themselves and retain it in their own pockets.

Many of the representatives left Peking on November 6 and others continue to do so.

It is reported that the Constitutional Laws, Parliamentary Regulations, and Rules for selecting Members of the Parliament will be published in the 7th moon of next year and that far distant provinces will receive all of the regulations in the 9th moon of next year at latest. The classes of the people who are eligible as members will be fixed in six months' time and the election of these members will take place in the 5th moon, 4th year of Hsüan Tung (1913). An Edict will be issued in the 8th moon and the Parliament will open in the first half year.

H.E. Sheng Kung-pao, Vice-President of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, is stated to have expressed views adverse to the redemption of the Kaiping Mines.

It is stated that the new official system will be presented to the Throne and published within the year.

In an audience Prince Tsai Hsuan is reported to have said that the present critical conditions of the country cannot last long, and that, if the opening of Parliament is delayed for three years, the result may be disastrous to China's existence as a nation. The Prince Regent was much affected at this speech.

The Provincial representatives, who have been pressing for the opening of Parliament, are stated to have been strongly dissatisfied with the terms of the recent Edict. One of their number, named Sun, telegraphed to each Provincial Assembly on November 7, asking that his telegram be commemoated at a public meeting of each, to the effect that the opening of Parliament having been shortened only to three years, the expectations of the people have been brought to nothing.

CHINA'S PARLIAMENT.

November 5.

No more striking proof of the influence already acquired in the few weeks of its existence by the National Assembly could be given than the Edict which we publish to-day announcing the early grant of a Parliament. The Assembly was opened on October 3. From the first sitting the deliberations, practically without exception, have been characterized by matured dignity and a calm assumption of power. The members have been impressed with a sense of their own responsibility, and the only criticism that the Government has been able to bring against them is that they have displayed a somewhat relentless persistency in seeking to impress the same sense of responsibility upon the members of the Ministries who had to deal with them. It is not contended that the debates have revealed any remarkable talents of debate or statesmanship among the representatives of the people. The outstanding feature has been the dispatch with which the business of the day has been disposed of, and in this respect the absence of any desire to indulge in long-winded oratory has been of considerable assistance to the Assembly. As far as the public reports have enlightened us, there has been hardly any departure from the staid decorum that would befit a court of law, until the passage of the memorable resolution calling upon the Throne to make an early grant to the nation of a parliament. On that occasion the Vice-President's intention to submit the motion to a vote of the House was overruled by a number of members who rose and pointed out that there could be no need for a division, if the motion was clearly unopposed. They gained their point; slowly the whole House, first the elected representatives and then the nominated portion, stood in their places and the memorial to the Throne was carried by acclamation.

Thus within three weeks of the opening of the National Assembly the demand for an earlier grant of Parliament than had been contemplated in the original scheme of constitutional development was preferred to the Throne and an Edict conforming with its wishes appears a few days after the formal memorial has been presented. If we may judge the whole document by the summary that reaches us, it would seem as if some of the businesslike dispatch of the National Assembly

had for once inspired the Vermilion Pencil. In view of the necessity of explaining away the sudden surrender of the Throne to a popular demand which had already been twice rejected, the Edict displays a pleasing directness of speech, and the reasons adduced may be said to sum up the situation frankly and fully. The Prince Regent, as has been generally recognized, has not been altogether a free agent in determining the course of constitutional development. Loyalty as well as religious scruples would impel him to adhere to the plan laid down by the late Empress-Dowager; while any deviation from the original programme could not fail to bring down upon his head the displeasure of one or other of the Palace cliques, unless he were fortunate enough to win their consent beforehand. The surprising strength of character and unanimity of purpose shown by the National Assembly, supported at a critical juncture by the revolution in Portugal, have taken away the ground from under the forces of reaction; and the Prince Regent has little difficulty in making out a good case. While the numerous petitions for the early grant of a Parliament were being presented to the Throne, the dictates of prudence required him to hesitate. But in the meantime conditions were altering and the situation was becoming critical. The Regent, we are informed, had recognized the need for a Constitution before the last memorial was presented, but it was necessary to await "the people's final verdict." Now that the "question of the enlightenment of the people" has been "decided," it is possible to accede to the popular wish. A bi-cameral system of Parliament is to be established in three years, but in the meantime the official system will be changed and a Cabinet will be organized. The scheme of constitutional development has thus been shortened by three years. A few enthusiasts may have desired a speedier grant, but this compromise, we believe, will commend itself to the wiser heads of the party of progress and reform.

It will be noticed that the Edict, as far as the telegraphic summary is concerned, speaks only of the Emperor Kuang Hsu in connexion with the grant of a constitution. If the name of the late Empress-Dowager has been omitted intentionally, we may, perhaps, draw the inference that for the moment Court intrigues have been silenced in the face of a danger that possibly threatens all cliques alike. A repetition of the

history of the past two years must inevitably bring the Manchu dynasty appreciably nearer to the fate of its predecessors. It has been helped hitherto by the absence of able leaders among the people, and by the fact that the one man who intellectually might have been qualified for the post was devoid of personal ambition. One of the first results of the National Assembly will be to provide scope for the exercise of the powers of China's potential leaders. In order to remain master of the situation and to keep within its own control the course of constitutional development, the Government must be able to produce from its own ranks leaders superior to those of the popular parties. Up to the present no member of the Administration can lay claim to unrivalled distinction, and the result is that the National Assembly virtually rules the Government. Whether this state of affairs makes for the ultimate good of China the future alone can decide. At present we know that the Government has been aroused to an appreciation of the danger of its position. In its anxiety it has brought into existence forces that it can no longer keep in check, although it may still be possible to restrict their development along constitutional lines.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

November 7.

THE sensational course of the negotiations for a Turkish loan, which have now been in progress for several months without accomplishing the desired result, has forced the subject for the time being into the forefront of European politics. When the formidable outlay entailed by the contemplated policy of domestic reform, together with actual military and naval reorganization, compelled the Turkish Government to look for additional money from abroad, it turned naturally to France and arranged for a loan from the Ottoman Bank, an institution mainly French. At this juncture, however, it became evident that Turkey in her foreign policy no longer attached the same importance to British and French goodwill as she had done at an earlier stage in the new régime. This view was confirmed when it was announced that the Porte had purchased two obsolete battleships from Germany as the nucleus of a reorganized navy. Accordingly the French Government, by virtue of its relations with the Ottoman Bank, intimated that it would have to make certain

stipulations regarding the destination of the funds and on other points, before it could allow the loan to be negotiated by the Turkish Government. As the terms suggested were wholly unpalatable to the Turks, who considered that the new order in Constantinople ought not to be subjected to the same financial leading strings as were found necessary in the time of Abdul Hamid, the Porte broke off the negotiations with the Ottoman Bank and was offered a loan on easier terms by another institution, the Crédit Mobilier. The French Government, however, acting, it believed, as much in the interests of European peace as in its own interests, again intervened and refused to allow the proposed loan to be quoted on the Bourse. Without this privilege the loan could not be negotiated, and Turkey, once more foiled, appears to have executed a skilful flank movement by interesting Sir Ernest Cassel and a British group of financiers in her plight. When it was brought to the notice of the latter that a loan to Turkey in the circumstances would constitute an "anti-French, not to say anti-European, act," the negotiations fell through, and the Turkish Government was once more left to deal with France. No agreement, however, on the points at issue could be arrived at, and the Porte has now turned to German financiers. All the chief German banks, we are told, are making it a point of "patriotism" to assist Turkey in this matter, and a few days later the negotiations are again reported to be taking "a favourable course."

The consensus of financial opinion in the other countries interested holds that, although Germany may be able to arrange for a loan of some nature to Turkey, her resources will be quite incapable of satisfying even the immediate demands of the new régime in Constantinople. Sooner or later, therefore, if the Turkish Government continues its present policy of excessive expenditure, it will be driven back upon the good offices of the French nation, which has now learned the full value of its position as "the bankers of Europe." In these circumstances the financial affairs of Turkey become a matter of considerable moment and are justifiably exercising the minds of the majority of the European chancelleries. At the outset some sympathy must be felt for the Turks, who imagined that, after the successful coup which rid them of the Hamidian administration, the process of working out their own salvation would prove com-

paratively simple. Troubles, however, within and abroad beset them from the first. Against the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as against the declaration of independence on the part of Bulgaria they were powerless to do more than acquiesce under protest in each *fait accompli*. Greek aspirations in regard to Crete were on a different footing and could not materialize, thanks to the pledges of the protecting Powers, before Turkey herself was in a position to have a voice in the matter. She has spoken in no uncertain manner, and for the time being has gained her point; but she has not been allowed to come to close quarters with Greece, and the self-restraint imposed upon her from without must have proved galling in the extreme to a nation that was anxious to display its new-born strength. The incident brought home to the Constantinople Government the conviction that Turkey single-handed was no match for the conditions in which she found herself placed. The way out of her difficulty that was presented to her could not fail to be gratifying to the *amour propre* of the Young Turks, and it is hardly to be wondered at that the Porte listened to German and Austro-Hungarian overtures and gladly agreed to a military convention with Rumania.

The Turco-Rumanian convention brings the Porte under the aegis of Germany and Austria-Hungary and at the same time safeguards Turkey from a Bulgarian attack in the rear in the event of a war with Greece. But unless the two Powers of Central Europe are prepared to finance the whole scheme of Ottoman re-organization, the bargain does not seem to have promoted the material interests of Turkey. The militarist instincts of the Young Turks required no encouragement, for already the genius of the new order is exhausting itself in military and naval aggrandizement rather than in sound measures of domestic reform. British and French sympathy, that was offered freely to the constitutional régime, is being alienated by the disappointment of all the hopes based on the termination of Abdul Hamid's despotism, and the country has as yet not benefited to the extent that it was led to anticipate. This aspect of the case, however, is Turkey's own concern, and she is under no obligation to accept advice that she does not solicit. The policy of Great Britain, France and Russia is the maintenance of peace in the Near East; and although they may be convinced that the latest move on Turkey's part has interfered

with the equilibrium of Europe and tends to make the Balkans once more a dangerous storm-centre, they must stand aside until some overt act of hostility has been committed. At the same time they can refrain from assisting Turkey in her aggressive schemes by supporting the refusal to lend the Porte money unconditionally. It is not enough to stipulate that French funds should be spent in France, for Turkish armaments will be as mischievous, whether purchased in France or Germany. An attempt can be made to wean the Turkish Government from its present policy of aggressiveness and aggrandizement; and money can be withheld from it altogether, unless some guarantee be given that it will be spent on domestic reform and not to the prejudice of the world's peace. Thus Turkish affairs loom prominently on the European horizon, and the diplomatic conflict is not simplified by the introduction of European finance as a free lance on the field of encounter.

THE RUBBER MEETING.

November 8.

TO-MORROW afternoon shareholders in Shanghai rubber companies have been asked to meet to discuss what may be called in general terms "the rubber position" and, if conditions are held to require such a step, to appoint a working committee to consider what practical measures can be taken to relieve the present situation locally connected with the rubber industry. There can be little doubt that the consensus of public opinion holds that the existing state of affairs is exceedingly unsatisfactory. Shanghai has invested a very large sum of money in rubber shares; all these shares are now quoted at figures much below the prices ruling in the first half of the year, while the bulk of them are actually below their par value. Moreover these shares, for the most part, are not negotiable as collateral security, and could probably not be disposed of at any price in very large quantities. Among the scrip suffering from this slump and the prevalent uncertainty is that of several companies in a perfectly sound commercial position. The public, however, has no confidence in the statements made regarding such companies, because the exaggerated optimism engendered by the boom has given place to boundless pessimism regarding the whole rubber industry. At the same time there is the inevitable shortage of ready money

in the Settlement, because such a large proportion of the floating capital has been invested in rubber shares. As these have to be retained owing to the low prices of shares now ruling, it is a matter of general interest that nothing should be left undone to increase the yields from the rubber estates with a view to speedier rehabilitation of Shanghai finance.

The meeting that is summoned for to-morrow, if we understand its objects aright, is intended to give shareholders an opportunity of learning whether any practical steps can be taken to improve the prospects of a great number of the Shanghai companies or whether each company must be left entirely to its own devices, to stand or fall on its own merits and by the knowledge or ignorance regarding the rubber industry of its directors. Clearly a meeting of this character can formulate no definite conclusion on the subject; it can show whether the general wish of the shareholders present is that an attempt should be made to improve the value of their rubber holdings, and, if that should be case, it can appoint a representative committee to investigate definite suggestions. Various proposals for dealing with the situation, we understand, have been put forward. Any scheme that is to be successful must be based on the idea of effecting economies and bringing money back to Shanghai. As such, it will hold out comparatively few attractions to the company promoter who seeks merely to enrich himself; but, on the other hand, together with rival schemes it will require most careful investigation. The necessary scrutiny may, perhaps, be accomplished better—it need not be done less thoroughly—by a committee than by a single individual; certainly any joint recommendation of a body of men enjoying public confidence will carry more weight than a proposal put forward by one member of the community. To most people some scheme of amalgamation for the various Shanghai companies has occurred as a natural solution of existing difficulties. The proposal, however, does not materialize quite as easily as it is formulated, for apart from the personal factor incidental to such a scheme, there are geographical obstacles to be overcome. Shanghai companies are not conveniently placed either in one large group or in a number of smaller groups. If amalgamation is decided to be the best solution of Shanghai's rubber problem, a committee formed at to-morrow's meeting could indicate in its report

what companies lend themselves to joint working. It might even go further and submit for the benefit of shareholders of the companies concerned a draft scheme applicable to one or more groups of rubber estates. In any case, if the committee is enabled to do its work well by the ready assistance of the directors or agents of the various companies, its report cannot fail to be of interest to the Shanghai public.

We have no wish to anticipate the verdict of to-morrow's meeting; but, in view of the letter which we publish to-day from "Rubber Optimist," it seems necessary to point out the way in which an attempt can be made to throw light on the present situation. If our correspondent voices the opinion of the majority of shareholders, the meeting will decide that the whole subject is a "commercial matter," which, we are asked to infer, does not admit of united action. On the other hand, if the holders of rubber shares argue that a considerable amount of time will be saved if they ask ten or more of their number to throw some light on a complex problem, and enable them to determine whether the shareholders of individual companies can take any practical action subsequently, the meeting will nominate a committee for the purpose specified. We are far from urging that this committee will at once effect the financial rehabilitation of Shanghai or revive the share market; but it ought to be able to indicate whether there is any possibility of enabling a number of over-capitalized companies to pay a satisfactory dividend or whether shareholders must settle down to the contemplation of a quantity of good money wasted in a fit of exhilaration born of implicit trust in the men who were enabling them to indulge their weakness. The present position is demoralizing and derogatory to Shanghai's business reputation. On all sides it is admitted that there is need for some concerted action, but until to-morrow's meeting was arranged no one put on foot a definite scheme for action. If it be found that the general idea is wrong, that concerted action among the companies is impracticable, shareholders will at least be made to realize that they have to deal with each company individually. A preliminary meeting could not hope to accomplish more than is proposed in the motion to be submitted to-morrow, and we cannot, therefore, subscribe to the views of "Rubber Optimist," who appears to belie his *nom de plume*. No business, not even the rubber

industry, can be so prosperous that it can afford to close the door to all suggestions that may serve to increase its profits. A company in regard to which shareholders' optimism is well-founded will not be looking for relief; but there are others which may welcome a reduction in the cost of management, and there is no reason why these should be debarred from any action that may possibly achieve this end.

A PATRIOT BY PROXY.

November 9.

THE telegram that we published on Monday in reference to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the "Reformer," might at first seem to demonstrate an abnegation of what has come to be considered as a fixed principle of British policy. British soil is deemed to be what the horns of the altar were in scriptural days, a haven of refuge from which a fugitive could neither be driven nor reaved. The leniency shown by the British race to political offenders is sometimes denounced as a crime against other countries, in that British territory is held to have become a harbourage for the misguided men who seek to effect social regeneration by means of the bomb and to remedy the inequalities and injustices of the present order by bringing about a régime of no order at all. A policy can only be judged from its practical results, and, broadly speaking, the British Empire has had little, if any, cause to regret its tolerance of visionaries, notwithstanding the danger that one out of a thousand may have had his brain turned by real or imaginary wrongs and may seek to find retribution in a spectacular crime. Whether it is better with tense political pressure to clamp the safety-valve down with bands of steel, or to give it free play, so that the danger of an explosion may be lessened, has not yet been definitely demonstrated; but it is scarcely claiming too much to say that the weight of evidence inclines in favour of the latter system. Great Britain has suffered in India and in Egypt by what many believe to be toleration carried to an extreme, but our national faith and instinct teach us that toleration, even if it errs on mercy's side, is likely to bring out the latent good in those to whom it is shown and in success to find its justification.

The contradiction involved in the sharp reproof and sterner threat given to Sun Yat-sen by Sir John Anderson is more apparent than real. Even to the easy-going

tolerance of the British there is a limit. As a political fugitive with a price on his head and a reputation for patriotism, Sun Yat-sen was an object of commiseration. He was afforded an asylum at Hongkong and in the Straits Settlements and for so long as he refrained from an overt abuse of the hospitality extended to him he was given the full protection of the British flag. Naturally his movements were kept as secret as possible, and it is difficult to follow his wanderings during the last decade with exactitude. However, it is known that in 1908 he was living at Singapore and that the countenance he afforded to the revolutionaries in Yunnan that year led to a significant hint from the Straits Settlements Government that he should honour his parole. Soon afterwards he went to Bangkok for the ostensible object of collecting money for "Reform" purposes, but it was an open secret that he wished to enlist volunteers to assist the Yunnan rebels. Very wisely the Siamese Government declined to allow him to effect his purpose, although no diplomatic relations exist between Siam and China. The "Reformer" departed richer in pocket and experience, and resumed his former avocation of practising patriotism by proxy. That is to say he encouraged by proclamations the rebels to endeavour to upset the existing Government in China by armed force, collected funds from sympathizers and issued paper money (to be turned into cash when the Chinese Republic was established), to pay the rebel troops. Sun Yat-sen sedulously avoided seeking the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth except in the Pickwickian sense.

The fact that the fugitive "Reformer" has forgotten himself sufficiently to merit a public rebuke from the Colonial Government would seem to show that he recognizes that he is in a situation in which he can sympathize with the plight in which Othello found himself. The unexpected recognition by the reactionaries at Peking of the logic of circumstances tends to discount the face value of the violent panacea by which revolutionaries who style themselves reformers pretend to be able to cure all China's ailments. Within the new conditions brought into existence by the surprising fitness for a constitutional régime shown by the proceedings of the Provincial Assemblies and the National Assembly, and the even more surprising, if not whole-hearted, acquiescence of the Throne and al

that it denotes in the political aspirations of the people, there is no place for Sun Yat-sen, whose dream was of the sanguinary eclipse of the star of the Manchu dynasty and the foundation of a Republic with, perhaps, a certain shrewd and discreet (as opposed to valorous) "Reformer" as the first President. Hardly is it to be expected that Sun Yat-sen should see the passing of his ambitious hopes with silent resignation, and in the congenial atmosphere of Penang, once the haunt of pirates, it is but natural that his chagrin should find expression in licentious speech. By the irony of fate he has there as a fellow-exile the genuine reformer Kang Yu-wei, a man of an entirely different type who will be able to rejoice, without any mental reservation, at the change that has come over the spirit of China's dream; knowing that posterity will exalt the part that he has played in bringing it about. The lime-light is shifting swiftly from the bellicose Doctor and with his dismay at his relegation to obscurity in the background of the stage there can be understanding, if not sympathy. But what is Sun Yat-sen's loss is China's gain.

LONDON IN 1911.

November 10.

THE announcement that the date of the King's Coronation has been fixed for the twenty-second day of June next year will instinctively cause the minds of Britons throughout the world to turn with pride to the great metropolis of the Empire, where that historic ceremony is due to take place. In the last quarter of a century London has made the pomp of pageantry peculiarly its own, and it might seem that neither in the exuberance of loyal enthusiasm nor in the pathos of a splendid sorrow could it hope to create yet another landmark in the nation's history. But not even yet has the Empire really found itself. The strivings of recent years towards permanency in the practical application of the Imperial tie still fall short of their purpose and no opportunity for promoting the cause of national solidarity can be allowed to pass unheeded. For this reason it is well that London in 1911 should strike a more truly Imperial note than has ever echoed before from this mighty hub of empire. In itself the ceremonial of the Coronation with its magnificent pageant, its impressive Service and imposing setting in massed multitudes must quicken the Imperial sentiment.

On that day Britons throughout the Empire acknowledge that the ties that bind them to the one Crown are the same whether their lot is cast in the Mother Country or in one of the self-governing dominions. Sentiment, however, is but the motive power; to give effect to the unity of empire, so that it will beget a national strength never before achieved, it is necessary to devise elaborate machinery. Pageantry alone, therefore, will not win for London in 1911 the same lasting distinction as, haply, the definite measures taken to give constitutional expression to Imperial co-operation. For these we shall look to the Imperial Conference, which by fortunate coincidence will be meeting next year, and should not fail to derive inspiration from the thundered outburst of a nation's loyalty.

When the Imperial Conference met last in 1907 it was proposed by the Australian Government that an Imperial Council consisting of representatives of Great Britain and the self-governing colonies, chosen *ex officio* from their existing administrations, should be established, with a permanent secretarial staff. Carried out according to the ideas of the proposers, this scheme would have entailed the institution of an Intelligence Department for the civil affairs of the Empire, under Imperial control. But the Conference failed to endorse the proposal in its entirety; it agreed that it should be known as the "Imperial Conference" and be considered "as between His Majesty's Government and the Governments of the self-governing Dominions beyond the seas." A permanent secretariat was also created, but it was a sub-department under a different name in the office of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and has failed to provide for the several Governments of the Dominions that intimate link among themselves and with the Home Government that was the aim of the Australian resolution. At next year's Conference it may be supposed that the discrepancies between the intentions of its predecessor and the practical results achieved in the interval will be pointed out by the Australian Government. It is realized, however, in many quarters that the causes which led to the adoption of half-hearted measures of Imperial co-operation at the last Conference will still be found to exist when the same Government meets the representatives of the overseas dominions next year. If, therefore, any real advance in the Imperial idea is to be made in 1911, the Conference will need all the encouragement

that can be derived from the national celebrations.

In these circumstances it is fortunate that the Coronation is to be supplemented as a spectacular event by the great Festival of Empire, which in view of the spontaneous support that it is receiving from the Home Government and from the Colonial Governments cannot fail to be a rallying point for Imperial sentiment. The postponement from last year of this Imperial Exhibition to be held at the Crystal Palace has enabled the promoters to revise their original plans and to evolve a scheme far more ambitious and more adequate to tell the story of the Empire than was originally feasible. If the Exhibition follows the lines already laid down, the Coronation year will have been worthily celebrated. Thanks to the official support given it will be possible to display on a scale never before attempted the magnitude and resources of the Empire, to convey to the people in Great Britain a truer conception of the stage in development already reached by the self-governing communities, that in time to come must mean so much to the total strength of the Empire. Exhibitions, it may be argued, are much the same the world over; and even when the Colonial buildings and every court are to be seen as far as possible in their native setting, by the aid of screens depicting typical landscapes, the Empire at the close will be where it was before the Imperial Exhibition opened. Yet if the spirit of the year be abroad, the millions who will visit this reproduction in miniature of the British Empire, will absorb more than can be dismissed as a nine days' wonder. The Colonial visitor too will take back from the Pageant of London, which will be a prominent feature in the celebrations, the recollection of a splendid representation of the incidents upon which the Imperial City was built up. As the Crown is the common link that binds the units of the British nation together, so London in a more material sphere is a joint inheritance that, owing to its proud position in the world's affairs, constitutes an asset of empire. Side by side with the British Empire in conference London will see next year mankind in council. Under the title of the Universal Races Congress the representatives of fifty countries meet to discuss the general relations subsisting between the peoples of the West and those of the East, between so-called white and so-called coloured peoples, with a view to cultivating

mutual knowledge and respect. In the glamour of Coronation celebrations and of the Festival of Empire this Congress may be content to shine with lesser light; but its presence will, nevertheless, not be overlooked in the attractiveness of London in 1911.

FROM THE PULPIT.

The following sermon was preached by the Right Rev. G. E. Moule, D.D., at Ningpo on Sunday, October 30:—

Text: Philippians III. 20. Our conversation is in heaven.

Two words, "conversation" and "heaven," call for some special consideration, if we would enter fully into St. Paul's meaning. Conversation is now limited to mean "talking together." When the Bible was translated—300 years ago—it meant much more, and was taken to represent St. Paul's Greek word, which has been rendered by recent scholars either "citizenship" or "commonwealth," "city of our habitation" or home. I think we may take it that the last sense was in St. Paul's mind. Our home, the city to which all our loyalty and affection goes back, is Heaven—not Cilician Tarsus for Paul, not my English Dorset for me.

But what and where is Heaven? Geography has no answer for us; for it deals only with the earth; nor Ouranography, for its subject is the sky. It is true that in poetry, especially in hymns, there is a tendency to speak of heaven and the sky as synonymous. "Jesus who lives above the sky." "We seek a rest beyond the skies," are instances. These phrases, no doubt, point our thoughts "beyond"; but still the direction is upward towards the sky.

I do not say there is no justification for such phrases. Our Lord speaks of His return to God as an "ascent" i.e., skyward. "I ascend unto My Father and My God." But there is little encouragement for us in such phrases; little suggestion at any rate in the sky, of place, locality, in which home and commonwealth could be situated, in which life could be enjoyed.

We are embodied beings; activity, enjoyment, society, intercourse, all imply—seem to imply—a body, and a body must have ground to stand on, air to breathe, provision for its subsistence and scope for its activity. And neither science nor Scripture gives us ground for expecting to find these in the skies.

Our best guide in this inquiry is our Lord—His knowledge, not only aboriginal knowledge as God, before His incarnation, but after living precisely our life and dying our death. I should rather say His knowledge, as expressed in conversations not only after His resurrection from the grave, but before it too—our best guide in the sense of being more intelligible than anything else, as it was spoken by a Man to men in their own language, and when already, after many months' intercourse, they had become familiarly acquainted with Him, and could trust Him.

It is true there are suggestions of the nature of Heaven under various beautiful figures in the pre-Christian Scriptures, e.g., Isaiah, and the Psalms, and these are echoed in the Apocrypha.

But everyone of these is figurative, and needs an exposition; and I cannot but feel that none of them, not the most beautiful, can for a moment compare in strict intelligibility, with our Lord's own human words in conversation with His very human disciples.

The frankness of this inquiry, the directness of His reply, makes it the more precious and trustworthy. I refer chiefly to the XIVth Chapter of St. John, every verse of which is precious to the soul that would know heaven. When our Lord spoke it, death was close in front of Him. He did not mean to avoid it. He had four or five times expressly warned His people of its approach. The Son of Man will be "crucified," he said, "killed," yet "the third day" to rise again. The last warning was spoken on the road, not far from Jerusalem, where He now was in the guest room on His very last night. They could not believe Him, but they marked His words, were saddened by them, and perplexed, and they took care not to forget them; for in one form or another they are preserved in all four Gospels.

That was the situation—(heightened besides by the terrible warning that the boldest of the Apostles would break down under the spectacle of their Lord's apparent defeat) in which He spoke those wonderfully deliberate words of sympathy and promise which make the XIVth Chapter of St. John so inestimably precious. "I am to die, you will be shaken, dismayed, all but in despair," yet "let not your heart be troubled;" neither your own certain failures, nor my apparent failure are final or fatal.

"Ye believe in God, believe also in Me," Trust God. Trust me too. I have never deceived you, but always made my word good. I am going from you, it is true, and by the gate of death, but my true life will survive. I go to prepare room for you in my Father's house, where are many abodes—homes they deserve to be called—and I will come again and receive you to myself, that you may still be with me "at home."

There is no other topography of Heaven than that. "Where I am," "in my father's house," a region of *abode*, not of pilgrimage or loneliness any longer; under shelter of a roof of God, housed in dwelling places, "not made with hands, eternal in the heavens" so the passage proceeds; "in the heavens" because in the presence of Jesus Christ. "I will that you be with me where I am, and "to see my glory."

Yes, that is the true topography of heaven, where Christ is, where His presence not only is, but is perceived, where "they will see the glory given Him by God." It is possible, more than possible, that many a desirable characteristic will be added. In Isaiah and the Apocalypse, the prophets use all manner of delightful imagery to set

forth the bliss of the redeemed. "The wilderness," cries Isaiah (Chapter 35), "shall be glad for them; the desert shall rejoice and bloom as a rose."

The new Jerusalem of St. John, a fair city with walls "decked with jewels so rare" and within is a Paradise, a garden watered by a silver flood, bordered by avenues of the tree of life with leaves and fruit all "for the healing of the nations." It is possible all that will be verified in fact; and we who delight in fair landscape and sweet flowers will not be denied those joys in heaven.

But the one characteristic we can verify before we die, is none of these; but the *being with the Lord*. "We know not," said Thomas, "whither thou goest, how can we know the way?" "I am the way" to heaven, "the truth" the reality of heaven "and the life" of heaven, "No man cometh unto the Father," to God—"but by me."

Brethren, to secure an entrance into heaven, when earth has locked her doors upon you, you must try to spend "days of heaven upon earth." You must and you may. Age, perhaps, and many a sharp sorrow have moved me lately more than in earlier days, to ponder this possible happiness, to study the reason of it, and to taste it a little. The Lord Jesus took special pains that last night, to teach His people that they might, and how they might, secure His presence, an interview with Him, long after His living presence had departed. "I am with you always," He said; but lest that should be too vague, He gave to one of them the prescription, so to speak, whose use would secure the blessed intercourse.

"If a man love me he will keep my sayings and my Father will love him; and we will come to him and make our abode with him." There is the forecast of heaven. One day He will appear and call us elsewhere to new scenes, sounds, and I know not what else of happiness. But if that is to be ours, the foretaste must be ours too. And to gain that we must take pains. There is a striking hymn, only lately known to me, the one which begins "Take time to be holy, speak much with thy Lord."

I know from my own experience that it is quite possible to be reputably religious, and yet not "take time." It does not come by nature. It calls for attention, to fix our mind on our Lord as (invisible indeed, yet) close at hand, within reach, within hearing. It needs our direct address to Him; speaking to Him as at hand; to cast one's self at His feet, to implore Him to take us up and soothe and heal and strengthen us for His service.

If you make a practice of that I think you will not find it so hard to enjoy the Lord's love here, and to feel sure of it, and of bliss flowing out of it. Oh, brethren let us try! Our homes on earth are transitory, and every day they fall to pieces and gradually disappear. And then, unless we know of this other home, homelessness will become permanent, may be eternal. "Take time to be holy, speak much with thy Lord."

Not on Sunday only, but day by day, take some definite time to fix the eye, rest the thought, on Jesus. Draw Him to you, draw yourself to Him, by recollecting His love for you and kindling your love at that flame. Love Him, and you can't but try "to keep His sayings;" and then, then,—He will not break His word, "My Father will love you, "Father, Son and Blessed Spirit will come to you and make their abode with you. Then your *abode* will be with them, and you will know by experience what St. Paul meant when he wrote "Our conversation," our home, is already "in heaven."

THE INTELLECTUAL MISSIONARY.

At the November meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Association held on the 1st instant, the Rev. J. Whiteside read a paper on "The Intellectual Life of the Missionary." Considerations of space prevent the publication of the address in full.

After referring to the fact that he was conscious of following over ground already broken by the Rev. P. J. MacLagan, of Swatow, in an article in "The Chinese Recorder," entitled "The Intellectual Recreation of the Missionary," and by Dr. A. J. Brown who had devoted a whole chapter to the intellectual life of the missionary in his book on "The Foreign Missionary," Mr. Whiteside continued:—

The intellectual demands upon the missionary are very great. We are told that the Mission Boards want those who possess more than average intellectual ability. Dr. W. A. P. Martin says: "Men of superior training are needed, weak and ignorant men are out of place." So much emphasis was laid upon this side of the missionary's equipment at the recent great conference in Edinburgh that "Once or twice," says an eye-witness, "a slight protest was heard against the suggestion that a higher standard of intellectual attainment was needed, by some delegates who feared that this might mean the weakening of the spiritual life. A plea was made for sufficient scope for the common-place missionary in the scheme of study. . . ."

It is likely that the commonplace missionary, like the poor, will be with us always; and the danger of our getting too many men and women who combine high intellectual endowments with their piety is indeed very remote.

A very "considerable part of the missionary's work is intellectual." "His daily problems require a trained mind." Though he may come to the field with a thorough knowledge of the Bible, a firm grasp upon the fundamental principles of his faith, and a considerable degree of general mental culture, yet he is in the infancy of his career. If he comes to China he is confronted upon arrival by a difficult language, the thorough mastery of which, some one has said, requires "a head of oak, lungs of brass,

and nerves of steel, a constitution of iron, the patience of Job, and the life time of Methuselah." Even granting that this is an extreme statement of the case, it is no doubt true that most of us will have to be satisfied with something less than a perfect knowledge of this "miracle of unintelligibility and marvel of diversities." But let no new missionary grow weary in well doing at this point. A good working knowledge of Chinese has been acquired by a great many, and a few have become fluent in the use of the native tongue. And it is never to be forgotten that there is no such thing as getting into close touch with the people without a knowledge of their language. It will require something more than intellect to learn Chinese—patience, a musical ear, and the heart of a child, for instance—but I think all will agree that marked success in this work is still an intellectual achievement.

A knowledge of Chinese life and character is another of the important demands laid upon the missionary who comes to this country; and it is needless to say that here is a large field for mental activity and agility. Moreover it is one in which the oldest missionaries are still pursuing their studies and investigations with unabated interest and with well-nigh unlimited scope before them. Wherever there is one Chinese there is a great mystery. It may not be possible to find him out fully, but the only method of influencing him in a hopeful way is to make some approach toward understanding his point of view. Love is said to be the only bridge that will span the yawning chasm between the East and the West; but even this bridge has to be buttressed and built by the intellect or it is in danger of giving way at any moment.

In order to arrive at even an approximate understanding of the people of China, we must know something of their religions. No intelligent missionary can afford to remain in ignorance of their history, doctrines and present influence upon the people. This is a large field of study which I have simply skirted, but I believe it is one which will not only reward cultivation, but will also help to a clearer knowledge of the religious consciousness and religious needs of the Chinese.

Closely connected with her religions is the history of China, with all of its monotony, and with all of its deep significance. We may not able to read it all, or to follow the windings and turnings of the parts that are brought within our reach; but not to know something of the history of China is to be ignorant of one of the most remarkable nations of all the centuries.

Coming down to the present day the number of things with which we ought to have some acquaintance is very great. In addition to keeping abreast, or somewhat behind the rest of the world, we have the special duty of keeping up with the situation in China—if such a thing were possible. I would not advise any new missionary to try to keep up too closely with the currency, or the suppression of opium, or the establishment of the constitution, or the reform programme in general. These things all

have their boundings and reboundings and are still far from their final resting place.

But I am not forgetting that the chief work of the missionary is to maintain a firm and fresh grasp upon the essential principles of the Gospel, and to find and use some effective method of making this truth known to the Chinese. Here is the main issue, and to fail at this point is to fail utterly and hopelessly. This is his intellectual goal, and whatever mental activities he may carry on should be contributory to the main object before him. I take it that he is here to preach the Gospel to China in the broadest and fullest sense, and in order to do this he must make good use of every faculty of his nature.

Turning now to the mental habits of the missionary, we find that he has made good use of his faculties. The literary productions of some missionaries are remarkable for number as well as in other respects. Dr. Dennis in his "Christian Missions and Social Progress", itself a monumental work, tells us that "twenty-five volumes are attributed to Morrison; twenty-four to Milne; twenty to Legge; twenty-seven to Faber; and to Gutschaff, sixty-one volumes in Chinese, two in Japanese, one in Siamese, five in Dutch, seven in German, and nine in English. In later years, Dr. Muirhead was the author of thirty volumes in Chinese and three in English. Dr. McLartee published thirty-four in Chinese; and to Dr. Edkins may be traced fourteen publications in Chinese, seven in English, and one in Mongolian—Dr. Van Dyck prepared twenty-four volumes in Arabic, and Dr. Post is the author of seven, two of which, Concordance and a Bible Dictionary, are works of standard excellence and value representing immense and painstaking toil."

Dr. A. J. Brown tells us that "it would take a good-sized volume to give a bare catalogue of the readers, grammars, dictionaries, phrase-books, geographies, arithmetics, geometries, books on surveying, trigonometry, chemistry, zoology, physics, philosophy, etc., that have been prepared and are being prepared to-day by missionaries. Of periodicals alone, over four hundred are edited by missionaries."

In this connexion I have found these words quoted from Mr. Arthur L. Shumway: "Turn to the Oriental shelves in our libraries and you will be amazed to find that nearly all the brightest and deepest and most valuable books have been written by missionaries. To missionary pens we are indebted for the most reliable information that we have regarding the Far East, as well as for the most fascinating, poetical and scholarly of the correct pictures of Oriental life that we have."

A good plan in reading is to establish the habit of understanding what is read. This seems very simple; but when it is carried out in a thorough-going manner it goes down to the very root of the matter and reveals the rarest treasures. To learn how to read in the right way is an education in itself. Let a man read one page with the heart and with the understanding

and he takes one more step toward the priceless treasures of all the ages. The labour of searching out the meaning of the words and the allusions and the figures of speech becomes less as he goes forward, and by and by he comes into the full and perfect enjoyment of one of the purest and most permanent sources of earthly happiness. The end of it all is the establishment of the reading habit which is one of the best preparations a missionary ever made for his journey through the wilderness of this world. I have sometimes thought that our sinologues ought to be the happiest missionaries in China, because they can read the beautiful and inspiring things locked up in the Chinese language while the rest of us have to content ourselves with "gnawing Wenli and chewing characters."

There are certain fundamental things that the missionary will need to keep constantly before him. If it is true that the great man is the one who always returns to reality, it is also true that the great missionary is the one who keeps his original motive and aim always in mind. St. Paul met with perhaps as varied experiences as any missionary who has ever lived, and yet he is an example of one who allowed absolutely nothing to turn him aside from the great work to which he had been called. There may be some "who have never actually worked for themselves a definite missionary aim and a policy for attaining it," but it is not in this class that we would look for the leaders of the enterprise. Emerson says "the day is always his who works in it with serenity and high aims."

The missionary's mental culture is a third important phase of this subject. His intellectual faculties are under the same law as the other departments of man's nature. Growth always depends upon exercise. It is also necessary to vary the exercise in order that symmetrical and healthful development may be maintained. The missionary both from the nature of his work and the circumstances of his life is in the gravest danger of falling into a very monotonous routine—not to say intellectual stagnation. It is so much easier to go through the daily round of teaching, or preaching, or healing, or writing, or translating or even tea drinking—not to mention other missionary labours, and stop with these, than it is to do all these things and at the same time keep up an intelligent interest in the wider movements of the world's thought and progress.

A good plan is to have some other lines of mental activity to which the missionary can betake himself when wearied by the burdens of China and her millions. In other words it is a good thing for him to renew his mental strength, after the manner of Mr. Gladstone by a change of employment. To mention the easiest first, I will say that one way to do this is to have some gentle hobby which may be ridden without injury to himself, or to his neighbours. Of course, I do not mean the kind which occupies one's attention wholly, or to the weariness of others. We have all heard how missionaries

have made valuable collections of flowers or birds, or insects, or minerals, in various parts of the earth. Dr. Brown relates that the Rev. Dr. McCook, of Philadelphia, made himself famous by studying the habits of spiders, while he was nervously broken down and almost in despair. I have heard recently that there is a missionary in this province who is doing most excellent work in making a collection of the birds of this part of China. He thus breaks the monotony of itinerating on a boat, and I should think he ought to be all the fresher mentally for his reading and preaching.

Another innocent and sometimes helpful hobby, of which many have some experience, is the habit of keeping a diary. It perhaps requires a certain temperament to make a great success of an undertaking of this kind; but almost any one can keep a diary that will grow in interest with the years. No one ought to burden himself with keeping a large one when he has not time for it. In such a case it is better to keep a line-a-day diary; and it is surprising how much can be crowded into a single line. The truth is it is only the busy people who can keep the right sort of diary; others have nothing to record. And it tends to make a man strive to do something worthy of record when he knows that at the end of the day he is going to write down in black and white the deeds and thoughts of an honest man. These and many other hobbies that will occur to you are good for mental rest and refreshment; but we must look elsewhere for an inexhaustible supply of the best mental nourishment. We find this in the realm of books.

The missionary ought to keep in touch with the best thought of the world, for it is only in this way that he can keep alive his own mental culture. Here is where his reading habit will stand him in good stead. Perhaps there are some who will say that it is quite impossible to read all the new books that are being written, or to even glance at all the new facts that are being discovered every year; and indeed it is, but we must choose the real and abiding things of the literature and thought of the world while we resolutely put away the mountains of literary chaff and idle gossip with which our age is afflicted. By the time the reading habit is thoroughly established every missionary, and every other person for that matter, ought to have acquired sufficient literary taste and judgement to avoid wasting his time on worthless books. There are too many good books for us to waste a moment on the other kind. However many good books we may read, we may still rest assured that there is an infinite supply visibly waiting ahead of us, to give us their companionship and blessing.

Many lists of books have been prepared with special reference to the missionary. Many of these are very good; but I would not limit him to any of the lists that I have seen. He will of course need to know his field, missionary methods and biography. The history of religions, something of world

history and many other things bearing more or less directly upon his work. The books dealing with these things he ought to read, and over and above beyond all these there are multitudes of others that he cannot afford to leave unread. I should say that no missionary ought to be content to read fewer than two dozen real books each year. In the other direction I would set no limit. Let every one read as many books as his time and his money will permit. Different people will read different books, but there are certain great authors in every department of literature that no one can afford to neglect.

In the realm of poetry for instance, the missionary will want Dante, Shakespeare, Milton, Goethe, Wordsworth, Burns, Browning, Tennyson, Longfellow and Whittier—to mention only a few names—but no one would think of limiting him to these. If he likes poetry, let him read it wherever he can find it. For my own part I have after found such poems as Bryant's "Forest Hymn," Gray's "Elegy," Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," "Oliver Wendell Holmes' "Chambered Nautilus" and Cowper's "John Gilpin" most helpful. Some one has said that in reading we are simply searching for our own and when we find it was right to take possession of it.

At the outset it was my purpose to mention a number of books that have been specially helpful to me in recent years; but on further thought I hesitate to do so. What is food to one man may be poison to another.

However, after the missionary has read all the books on China from Williams' "Middle Kingdom" down to the present day, I venture to suggest that he should be allowed to read good books of every variety. He might begin with Sir John Lubbock's "The Pleasures of Life," and learn to read and enjoy the beauties of nature and literature at the same time. When the days become very dark and the earth seems to be made of mud and the heavens seem to be swallowed up in infinite gloom, it is well to look into Mark Tapley's successful career, or Mrs. Wiggs' "Cabbage Patch" philosophy, or Franklin's "Autobiography," or Arabian Nights, or Pickwick Papers, or Lamb's Essays. I can recommend "The Simple Life" as one of the very best books for the missionary at all seasons. Those who want their literature undiluted might find something to interest them in Thomas Carlyle who is the most interesting and altogether stimulating author I have ever read. His histories of Cromwell, Frederick the Great, and the French Revolution are monumental works, and his "Sartor Resartus" will bear any number of readings.

The intellectual missionary will find something to interest him in such books as Darwin's "Origin of Species"—which is said to be the most influential book of last century; Taine's "History of English Literature"; Ruskins "Modern Painters"; Hegel's "Philosophy of History"; Browning's poetry; Shakespeare's plays; and Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason".

These and many others that will occur to you all require Herbert Spencer's first requisite: namely:—"A good animal"; and in addition a strong and trained mind to begin with; but they are full of mental nourishment.

In the realm of fiction there are many good books and even more that are not good. With modern fiction I haven't much acquaintance; but I feel sure that such authors as Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot, Hawthorne, and Victor Hugo will abundantly repay those who have time to read them. In the "Heart of Midlothian," for example, Scott has given us one of the finest illustrations in literature of the beauty and sacredness of truth; in *Romola*, George Eliot has portrayed with a masterly hand the insidious and blighting nature of Sin; and in "The Scarlet Letter," Hawthorne has given us a lesson which does not require him to say to us, "Be true, be true, and evermore be true!"

In the biographical field the missionary will find a world of inspiration. The lives of the missionary heroes, beginning with St. Paul, make a long list; and in reading these they might well be interspersed with those of men and women in other walks of life, when I first came to China I read the biography of "David Hill, Missionary and Saint," and have never forgotten the inspiration it gave me. Apart from strictly missionary biography there are many others that we ought to read. In this class are such as "Boswell's Life of Samuel Johnson"—a book that has lived while so many others have gone into oblivion—Carlyle's "Life and Letters of Cromwell;" and Abbott's "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte." "All history resolves itself very easily into the biography of a few stout and earnest persons."

With these scattering remarks on books I must close. If I might be permitted to give a bit of advice to the new missionary—I sit at the feet of the older ones—I would say: In this matter of books, read what you can read, and do not read what some one else is reading simply because it is "all the rage." Read the books of life and the books of power in every department of literature; and then, if you have time, read the popular books. Read poetry, prose, fiction, science; read old books; read new books—in short, keep the company of the choice spirits of the earth (what Emerson calls "the first-born of the world") and your mental culture will take care of itself. In this realm there are fields of flowers that distil sweets surpassing the honey of Hymettus. Here flow fountains that mirror the beauty of Eden and make music more entrancing than ever rippled down the vine clad mount of the Muses.

DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

LECTURE BY DR. WILDER.

On Wednesday night, under the auspices of the Union Church Literary and Social Guild, Dr. Amos F. Wilder,

Consul-General for the United States of America, delivered a lecture on Dr. Samuel Johnson. The Rev. C. E. Darwent presided, and a large audience attentively and appreciatively followed the excellent address given by Dr. Wilder.

An abstract of the lecture follows: Boswell's life of Johnson is a book not merely to read, but to live with. To know it is to know London of the Eighteenth Century, to become intimate with many of the influential men of that era; and, through discussions by Dr. Johnson and his friends, to attain a culture in many of the topics that engage men in all times. Boswell's is called the greatest of biographies; it is more than a record of Johnson, it is a cross section of human life and thought—at once delightful reading, a rapid succession of pictures of men and things, and a grappling with the profoundest themes, many of them clarified by the sane, wise and forceful reasoning of Johnson.

Boswell was reprehensible—vain, ridiculous and unstable—but every admirer of Johnson extends a corner of the mantle of charity to the young Scotsman who had an enthusiasm for great men and a curiosity at least for men who are merely conspicuous. He had Pepys' weakness for hangings. But so admirable a reporter of debates, and the familiar of such men as made up "The Club" cannot be dismissed with impatience or a smile. Boswell had mentality enough.

It suggests the broadening of intellectual interests since Johnson's time to note that the conversation carried very little science. Each man knew his classics. No one would have been at ease there who did not recognize the quotations and references; and the English prose and poetry of that and the preceding eras were also the property of every educated man and woman. Literature was the measure. Pope lived long enough to praise Johnson's first poem; and in writing a sketch of Dryden Johnson found two old men who remembered him as he sat smoking at "Will's", an arbiter of critical disputes. If at first it seems decay that in these days questions from Virgil and Horace fall on unappreciative ears, it cheers to reflect that electricity and bridge building, chemistry and bacteriology are themes that the modern masses know something about. The knowledge of material things—this substitution of scientific finds for classical enthusiasm is no falling behind the Johnson standard provided it makes for spiritual progress. A tunnel under the Hudson river, or a flight by air across the Atlantic may be offered for the epics that some regret are no longer written. These modern achievements are epics, but they must uplift the race and stir men to righteousness no less than the undying calls of Homer and of Milton. Our great buildings and street traffic and equipment of modern convenience and facility dazzle and crush us as some great blind unfeeling instrument of brutal materialism, yet all this touched with the finer aspirations of a thoughtful

and considerate humanity becomes one of the most majestic conceptions of the mind—and the optimist sees it coming.

Johnson's career fitted him to write and talk of human life in all phases. The son of a Litchfield book-seller and magistrate, the boy was poor and proud and, with Fielding, Goldsmith and many others, knew the miseries of Grub Street. He had that natural force of body and mind from childhood that characterizes great men: he was a powerful fellow physically, and mentally he was a prodigy even as a collegian. Now and then one meets a boy or a man who seems to do everything he puts his hand or mind to better than others, betokening superior equipment. The careful up-building of modest qualities is meritorious and most of the supply of achievement comes from this source; but the supreme men are those who had a better start than the rest of us—who built supremely well on exceptional foundations. Thus a maximum of efficiency and power is secured—strong heredity, prospered by environment, and reinforced by the most advantageous discipline. Johnson's experiences, harsh as they were, were useful in maturing his powers and enriching his mind, and the wholesome vein in him safeguarded him.

The world is for ever looking for a Man. The curiosity of the crowd to see each new comer who won a name is largely explained by a pathetic secret impulse that perhaps He has come—someone who can interpret life. As a rule we turn away disappointed, or at best only partly satisfied. It must be so, for partial only is the attainment of the best of men. But these occasional kingly men who have come down from all ages, in varied shapes, constitute a legacy without whom humanity would long ago have utterly despaired. Each of us has our gallery of demi-gods—men whom we most admire, who seem to have at least approached the secret; such we say "have helped us." It would be absurd to rank old Sam Johnson—pompous, didactic, irritable—with the saints and sages of first rank, yet he communicates a good deal of sterling example; and as one turns over the pages of "Rasselas" and "The Rambler," or peruses his off-hand remarks on a thousand topics ranging from "free will" to marriage, the nature of government to the pleasures of old age, the strength of his reasoning and his views enrich life for us. Emerson notes that as one examines the writings of men, they somehow fail to match the expectation incited by their fame; the philosopher explains this by saying it was the personality of the living man that created the fame. This is especially true of Johnson who wrote little except his "Lives of the Poets" after George the Third pensioned him in 1762 as recognition of his Dictionary. Johnson's failings endear him to us—he was lazy, he usually had on hand a quarrel with a publisher or an author; he flirted with spiritualism, and his diary records many failures to keep to his resolutions. He "hung loose on society" for many years and always had touch with the miserable. He suffered

from melancholy all his days, which he sought to divert by "keeping his friendships in repair"; he had a gruesome fear of death which clouded him until just before the end. This abounding human quality in Johnson—the capacity for friendship, his wit, his kindness, made him a very real figure even until now. Unlike most literary men he touched life on many sides. Poet, essayist, lexicographer, he was also wit, traveller, conversationalist, man of the world and philosopher. And through all his activities ran a spirit of independence that leaves an impression of a rugged soul to match his massive ungainly body.

Some have questioned whether without Boswell's embalming work Johnson would be remembered. It is a curious inquiry as to whether some men are forgotten who are yet the equals of others who endure in the world's appreciation. It is significant in Johnson's case that among his contemporaries he was regarded as chief—a dictator of literature and the authoritative speaker on themes of widest range. His works are not now largely read, partly because his style is obsolete; but no one can follow him without noting the creative thought. Most men's intellectual output is mere repetition of others' ideas, perhaps with some originality of presentation. As one reads Johnson, often each sentence strikes one forcibly as a new thought, as an original truth. In the conversations which Boswell outlines, many varied topics are treated by Johnson with wonderful insight, in fact, the word "insight" finds a good definition in his interpretation of many commonplace situations. Johnson was a man of tremendous sense; his dictum "Free your mind of cant" betokens his intellectual method, which was to get at the heart of a thing. In a recent memorial to him he is denominated not only essayist, traveller and lexicographer, but "Talker," and one realizes what a lost art conversation is to read the discussion Johnson had with Sir Joshua, with Goldsmith, Burke, Garrick and the other worthies who gathered at "The Club." Our modern life largely forbids the unhurried intimacies of those days, and men cannot unfold any mental treasures they have in casual meetings with strangers.

Johnson's philosophy of life was coloured by his misfortunes and the habitual gloom that invested him. His hearing and seeing were impaired; he had eccentric ways, and at times melancholy almost finished him. All this is reflected in his diary and in his theory that the miseries of life outweigh the joys. What is called the pleasure of life, he said, are mere struggles to escape pain. It was an amusing remark that an old schoolmate made to Johnson when they met after forty years. "I, too, have tried to be a philosopher Dr. Johnson," he said, "but somehow the sunshine is always breaking through." Yet unlike many who do not confess the joys of life, to say nothing of the possibility of making it a triumph, Johnson was no fatalist or cynic, nor was he disgusted with life. He prescribed a manly grim endurance. Of a man

who maintained that vice and virtue do not differ Johnson said "when he comes to see us let us lock up the spoons." He was a granite wall for principles, political and social, that make his nation great. He had prejudices at which we smile, but he had a stout heart, a wholesome, sane grasp on truth, he drank deep of life and he carried himself well. His witticisms and comments on a hundred topics will be quoted as long as the language of which he was a master holds together.

NEW ORDER IN COUNCIL.

The following new Order in Council was posted at H.M. Supreme Court on Wednesday. A notification from the British Minister at Peking states that the Order will come into force on January 1, 1911.

(1) That this order may be cited as "The China and Corea (Amendment) Order in Council 1910" and shall be read as one with the China and Corea Order in Council 1904, hereinafter referred to as "The Principal Order" and the Principal Order, the China and Corea (Amendment) Order in Council, 1907, the China and Corea (Amendment) Order in Council, 1909, and this order may be cited together as the China and Corea Orders in Council 1904 to 1910.

(2). (1). Where a British subject is sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than six months, the Court may, as part of the sentence, order that he be deported.

(2). Article 83, sub-articles 4 to 11, of the Principal Order and Article 6 of the China and Corea (Amendment) Order in Council, 1907, shall apply to deportations under this Article.

(3). Where a person not belonging to Hongkong is sentenced to imprisonment and deportation under Article 2, and is sent for imprisonment to Hongkong, the Governor of Hongkong shall, if lawfully empowered thereto, deport such person to the place to which he was ordered by the Court to be deported; and if not so empowered, the Governor shall cause such person to be sent back to Shanghai.

(4). (1). Where a warrant is issued by the Minister to the person for the time being in command of the police force in any foreign concession or settlement in China as provided in Article 3, sub-article 3, of the China and Corea Amendment Order in Council, 1909, the jurisdiction authorized by the said warrant shall be exercised in conformity with, and shall be subject to such rules as the Judge of the Supreme Court, with the approval of the Secretary of State, may make, and pending the issue of such rules, such of the China and Corea Rules of Court, 1905, as the Judge may direct.

(2). A monthly return of all summary punishments inflicted by the person holding such warrant shall be sent to the Judge of the Supreme Court.

(5). (1). A warrant issued by the Minister under Article 3, sub-article 3,

of the China and Corea (Amendment) Order in Council, 1909, to the person for the time being in command of a police force in any foreign concession or settlement in China may empower such person while in command of the force to inflict summary punishment upon members of the force by detention for a period not exceeding fifteen days in such place as may be provided as a detention barrack by the authority by whom the force is paid.

(2). Any warrant or King's Regulation issued under Article 3 of the China and Corea (Amendment) Order in Council, 1909, in force at the date of this order, authorizing a sentence of imprisonment, shall be deemed to authorize a sentence either of imprisonment or of detention.

(3) For the purposes of this Article "detention" and "detention barrack" shall have the same meaning as in the Army Act.

PAOSHAN TITLE DEEDS.

We give below a further translation of the records recently submitted to the Nanking Provincial Assembly on the subject of Paoshan Title Deeds and the last extension of the Settlement. The first instalment appeared in our issue of November 2.

Petition by the Shanghai Taotai to the Viceroy in 1899.

With reference to the petition which the promoted Taotai Li formerly addressed to you requesting permission for foreigners to lease land in Paoshan under an arrangement of compromise, I have taken note of your rescript which was attached to that document objecting to the proposal.

I have now received a letter from Mr. Ferguson as follows:—

"With regard to previous discussions on the subject of the extension of the Settlement, the Consuls originally proposed to include Paoshan in this extension, and were very insistent in their opinion thereon. On proceeding to Nanking to make a report to the Viceroy on the subject, verbal instructions were received on the most important points in this respect, and he expressed the view that Paoshan could not be included in the extension, but in the refusal which was to be put forward to this request there should be some separate compromise offered; this compromise was set forth in the instructions given by the Viceroy's own hand, referring to the lease of land under title deed, and he directed that the matter should be discussed with the British and American Consuls. After considerable negotiation it was fixed that Paoshan Magistrate's deeds should be issued instead of Taotai's deeds in order to mark a difference. By this means the transaction could be easily followed and there should be no dereliction of proper safeguards. There would thus be a very clear difference between the previously prohibited practice of privately leasing these lands, and a clear procedure

involving the payment of Land Tax; and by this means private sale by the people in the locality will be stopped. At the same time this arrangement will afford that necessary compromise which will avoid the inclusion of Paoshan in the extension. Now if we go back upon this compromise they will certainly proceed to Nanking to argue the matter, and this will be of great prejudice to the present state of foreign intercourse. I therefore request that you will petition the Viceroy accordingly."

I venture to observe that the previous Taotai Tsai discussed this matter repeatedly with the Consuls, but they were quite fixed in their view as to the necessity of the inclusion of Paoshan and of the Rifle Range within the Settlement. Yet when the two Deputies, Ferguson and Yu, discussed the matter with them, they forthwith became submissive, complied with our views and did not further so strongly insist upon obtaining Paoshan. It was extremely difficult to find out the circumstances leading to this attitude, and since arriving at my post and perusing the petition of Li Taotai. I have further personally questioned Mr. Ferguson, and then for the first time learnt that at the time when this matter was first raised, it was decided that there should be a compromise in respect to the deeds. It is, therefore, not strange that the British and American Consuls having found their chief wish complied with did not again importune us further.

Your Excellency's rescript describing the proposal of Li Taotai in respect to the issue of deeds in Paoshan as dereliction of constituted safeguard is in truth in evidence of your great care, forethought and far-sighted anxiety for the future, but on looking into the matter there seems to be little doubt that it has arisen owing to the fact that at the time when Mr. Ferguson personally addressed you on the subject, asking for instructions, he did not make a clear statement as to the proposed arrangements as to lease of land and payment of land tax thereon. The consequence of this has been a non-compliance (which is only apparent, but not real) with the instructions which your Excellency gave on the subject of this compromise procedure. Mr. Ferguson on receiving your Excellency's consent acquainted the Consuls with the fact that he was in receipt of instructions laying down a procedure by way of compromise. The leading members of the foreign commercial community also heard of it, and all foreigners have given firm credit to the idea. If, therefore, the matter is now opposed and does not go forward, a quarrel will follow. Mr. Ferguson states that then the friction and agitation aroused will be such that not only will no compromise be then possible, but on the contrary, resentment will ensue. This gives ground for grave anxiety and having carefully reflected, I conclude that it would appear to be difficult to resist the proposal altogether. The deputy, Mr. Ferguson, is the person who originally discussed this at the time, and is very fully conversant with the circumstances. I have accordingly to present this petition to you and beg

that you will take note and issue your rescript thereon in due course.

Further dispatch by the Shanghai Taotai to the Viceroy in 1899.

I recently paid a visit to the Soochow Governor and had a personal interview with him on the subject of various questions connected with foreign affairs, and now upon my return to Shanghai I find a telegram from your Excellency, the Viceroy, as follows:—

"There is a telegraphic dispatch from the Tsungli Yamen on the subject of the proposed extension of the French Settlement, in which it is stated that the British Minister has remarked to the Princes and Ministers that if the recent negotiations of the French Consul-General with the Viceroy have resulted in definite procedure being laid down, such as is now ready for signature, then he, the British Minister, will not give his consent thereto should it prove prejudicial to the Foreign Settlement. The Viceroy is, therefore, requested to give directions to the Shanghai Taotai to discuss this matter with the British and American Consuls to a satisfactory conclusion before any signature or seal is placed upon any agreement with the French. The Viceroy relied that this inclusion in the French Settlement of the district beyond Pabsienjao has only been the subject of a personal interview with a deputy appointed for the purpose, and it has not been the subject of an official communication with the Shanghai Taotai; and cannot, therefore, be described as procedure definitely laid down. The dissent of the Consuls has already been communicated to the Board by the Taotai, and this information has likewise been communicated to the Ministers. Now, in view of this statement of the Ministers indicating that, or inquiring whether some procedure has definitely been laid down, the Taotai should take particular care not to permit any untoward incident to arise such as will cause troublesome impediments to the Board in the course of transacting its business; and, if anything unusual takes place, it is most important that he should promptly telegraph and await instructions from the Board; and further he should now most carefully and secretly investigate the present state of affairs, and likewise the movements of the French Consul-General and telegraph at once."

From the time when I first arrived at this post this matter has not been discussed by myself and the French Consul-General, nor has any correspondence passed on the subject, so that it is difficult to see how any signature can come into the question at all. What has passed is that the two Deputies, Ferguson and Yu, have discussed the matter privately with him, but this cannot be considered as any definite procedure laid down. Afterwards in view of the objection raised by the British and American Consuls who are unwilling to give their consent, the whole matter fell into abeyance. Then when the British Consul-General Brennan went back to his country, Pelham Warren took up his office, and there

was consequently a short delay. Thereafter the objections which the Consul-General Warren raised to the extension of the French Settlement as prejudicial to British interests, were telegraphed to his Minister, and it is for this reason that the British Minister has now approached the Board of Foreign Affairs. Now, further, Mr. Ferguson states that the Consul-General Warren has received a telegram from Peking informing him that the question of whether the French Settlement should be extended or not is one which the Tsungli Yamèn must eventually decide. It appears that the French Minister has heard of this and has telegraphed to the French Consul-General telling him to arrive at a definite settlement and have it signed at once. These, of course, are merely individual statements of what is passing among foreigners, and are of no effect upon China's attitude. The fact that I have arrived at no settlement of any definite procedure in the matter has already been made sufficiently clear in my previous telegram, and it is evident that Your Excellency has taken note of it.

Now I may venture to recall the fact that last year the French, availing of the opportunity afforded by the Ningpo Guild disturbance, sent a cruiser to Nanking, and made many exacting and very unreasonable demands, whereupon Your Excellency contested them in most severe terms, while the British and Russians also secretly impeded them; and that thereafter the French Consul returned frustrated to Shanghai much to the amusement and ridicule of foreigners. In order to conceal his real objects he stated that he had gone to Nanking on a shooting trip, and made no mention at all of Settlement Extension. Since this he has undertaken no further negotiations with the local officials to this end. And since my arrival at this post the extension of the foreign settlement has been arranged, but the French Consul-General has not raised the question with me. The only occurrence has been that the deputies Ferguson and Yu have informed me that it is proposed to grant an extension to the French Consul-General, consisting of the Pabsienjao district; but as I am aware that in this locality there is a large quantity of British and American owned property, and the British Consul-General has long since expressed his dissent; it is therefore quite evident that I could not privately fix upon any procedure, independently, and at will, I therefore merely required a plan to be submitted for inspection, and proposed to proceed to the spot and carefully examine it, and thereafter to discuss the question with the British and American Consuls together. Yü, however, went to Nanking and reported to Your Excellency, asking you to telegraph to the Tsungli Yamèn; and the consequence has been this recent telegram from the Yamèn inquiring into the matter. So much for the circumstances tending to show that I entered into definite arrangement with the French Consul-General.

After this, in accordance with your instructions I held a personal interview with the two Consuls-General; and they gave voice to their feeling that while China had been unwilling to accord their request in respect to the Paoshan portion of the extension which they desired, yet it was a singular fact that the Chinese authorities were willingly giving way to the agitation and pressure of the French for an extension of their exclusive Settlement; with the consequence that property belonging to English and American merchants is to be permitted to be included therein: which involved prejudices to their rights of such a kind as entirely to preclude their assent.

I accordingly fully weighed and reflected upon this aspect of the matter, and concluding that England and America are of more strength than France, ordered Mr. Ferguson and his associate to drop the discussion with the French Consul. Nevertheless, as I was afraid that the vain desires of the French Consul would still not come to an end, I further requested the various Consuls to telegraph to their Ministers at Peking to give out a final word on the subject as a means of breaking in upon his determination.

Now the various Consuls have been living in the same place as the French Consul for many years, and so must necessarily have private friendship with him. Thus they have delayed about sending these telegrams even until a month ago, when the British Consul-General Brennan relinquished his post and returned to his country; then Consul-General Pelham Warren arrived, and a few days ago expressed his opinion that the French extension involved prejudice to British interests. He then telegraphed to the Minister, and representations were made to the Yamèn accordingly. This is my meaning when I refer to the influence of delay upon this question.

In view of the British Minister's views to which reference is made in the early part of this dispatch I now venture to request your Excellency to give confidential directions to the deputies Ferguson and Yü not to mention the matter hereafter; and I beg also that this may be placed on record in the Tsungli Yamèn—I feel confident also that your Excellency is fully cognizant of the attitude which I have maintained and trust you will be good enough to take note of it.

THE CAPITAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Peking, October 31.

Foreigners and Chinese in Peking have been, during the past week, and are still absorbingly interested in the question of the hour—the Tzu-cheng-yuan's efforts to obtain a shortening of the period of preparation for Parliament; and the regularity with which certain Manchus, who were looked upon as the sturdiest opponents of reform, are proclaiming their official and private

adherence to the efforts of the reformers is a matter of continual surprise.

Indeed, it appears as though some persuasion were being directed upon the princely "suspects" in turn, persuasion that is having the desired effect; for Duke Tsai Tse and Prince Yu Lang have now both proclaimed their sympathy in unequivocal terms in the open Chamber of the Imperial Assembly. And step by step the reformers are marching towards the demand for Parliament to be organized at once. The Regent is already considered a sympathizer, which is probably a correct idea of his personal attitude towards the wave of progress. But Prince Kung is spoken of as the formidable obstacle in the Palace. As this intensely proud, conservative and strong-minded prince holds office as Controller of Opium Reform, it is not unlikely that he will be called upon to appear in the Imperial Assembly, for the opium question has been set down for discussion. It would certainly be a notable occasion, as the members do not allow such opportunities to pass without producing a situation in which a definite statement of opinion can scarcely be avoided.

The Government Council, which, of course, consists of all the Grand Councillors, Grand Secretaries and Presidents of Ministries, is said to be discussing the parliamentary memorial with the intention of presenting their finding to the Prince Regent at a general audience on Thursday next, after which an Edict giving a definite reply is expected to be issued at once, in fact, on the same morning. The people are quietly awaiting the verdict, confident that at least a substantial majority will be in their favour.

LOAN NEGOTIATIONS.

The G. \$50,000,000 loan has claimed no small share of the Government's attention during the past week; for, although the project is said to have originated some months ago with Mr. Liang Tun-yen, ex-President of the Waiwupu, who is now on a mission to Europe, it is only within the past few weeks that active negotiations have been carried on. It was not a difficult matter to arrange, as China is in pressing need of the money and the Americans were practically ready to waive the matter of security, whereas other financiers having to depend upon open markets for the sale of bonds held tenaciously to conservative banking ideas.

A week ago the Hawley-Macey syndicate had apparently brought their negotiations for a £1,500,000 Manchurian loan to a successful issue; then the American group upset the field with an offer to lend G. \$50,000,000. An interview was held at the American Legation between Duke Tsai Tse, President of the Ministry of Finance, H. E. Sheng Kung-par, Vice-President of the Yuchuanpu. Mr. Calhoun, American Minister to Peking and Mr. de Menocal, who represented Mr. Straight, British, American, German, French, Austrian, Japanese and Belgian financiers, in addition to

a few international groups, were, meanwhile, offering large loans at comparatively small rates of interest and H. E. Sheng Kung-pao rushed through a vague preliminary agreement, in which the terms were not drafted and no security was arranged. The next information that came to the ears of the public was that an Edict had been issued authorizing the Ministry of Finance to contract a loan of G. \$50,000,000, at five per cent. for forty-five years; price ninety-five. It was freely stated at the same time that the matter of security had not been arranged and that some delay might be expected before an actual settlement was reached.

In matters of loans and contracts with the Chinese Government early periods of flushed hope on the part of ingenuous foreigners not infrequently are superseded by anxious doubts and deferred hopes, as we have seen by the Chinchou-Aigun scheme and the Hukwang contract, and this big loan, which undoubtedly would be a splendid impetus to trade, begins to throw shadows of uncertainty. It is sincerely to be hoped, however, that it does go through and that America really intends to take an active part in the financial reorganization of China, not merely to exploit the loan field on the strength of China's friendship and the readiness of European bourses to quote loans and to sell bonds at rates of interest which would not be specially attractive to American investors. The fact, however, that Mr. Calhoun has been intimately connected with these negotiations is considered in the diplomatic circles of Peking to be an unquestionable guarantee of the highest good faith as opposed to commercial speculation or the mere political jobbery which, unfortunately in the past, was synonymous with American diplomacy in China. Indeed, since Mr. Calhoun took over the American Legation in Peking the continual friction that existed between Americans and other foreign elements in Peking has steadily waned, until to-day the old confidence in the American Legation's single-minded honesty of purpose is fully restored. If there be any revival of political irritation it will not emanate from Peking.

THE RACES.

Friday and Saturday were exceptionally hot for this time of year, almost too warm for comfort during the races on those two days. The sport was good, however, though none of the times were fast. There were few griffins worthy of note, hence surprises were infrequent. Messrs. Phillips, Macoun and Teichman's stable retained the best of last year's string and the Champions proved a contest between its two cracks, Neagh and Petrol. Neagh won two races on the first day and Petrol ran a dead heat with Pong, Colonel Weatherall's fast pony, in the Bally Hooley Plate, for which the first prize was a handsome cup given by Sir Robert Bredon, who returned to Peking in time for the Autumn Meeting.

The owner of Pong demanded to run off the tie, but Petrol's

owners, not wishing to jeopardize that pony's chances for the Champions by running another stiff mile-and-a-half, objected to send it out. Accordingly the stewards held a meeting at which it was decided to award first place to Pong and second to Petrol. Petrol, therefore, had to qualify for the Champions on the second day, which he did by winning the Lottery Stakes (one mile) without an effort: having been awarded second place in the Bally Hooley Stakes he carried no penalty. The judgement of his owners was amply justified in the Champions, for after a splendid race Petrol won by a neck from Neagh. It is only fair to Neagh, however, to state that he was not in good condition and that the time was a couple of seconds slower than his record of last year.

Graf Einsiedel had popular wins with Dolo in the St. Leger and with Mimo in the Lien Hua-chih stakes. Mr. Commys' Manifesto ran to victory in the Nil Desperandum cup amid much enthusiasm. Mr. Jones' stable secured one first and one third (the Maiden Plate and the Lien Hua-chih Stakes) and Mr. Syndic's String secured three firsts (The Mitassu Cup, The Peking Stakes and the Consolation Stakes) three seconds, and four thirds and each win was a source of much pleasure to the onlookers. Messrs. Phillips, Macoun and Teichman were well to the fore, however, with five firsts (the Champions, the Autumn Cup, The Fly-away Stakes, The Lottery Stakes and the Autumn Skurry) and though their wins are always numerous they are nevertheless popular, as those of true sportsmen always are. Honours in riding went to Messrs. Heard (6), Warmsley (3), Shaw (2), Barry (2), Morling (1), Fenton (1), and Sly (1), all of Tientsin.

CONSTITUTION BUILDING IN CHINA.

(Continued.)

PROVINCIAL COUNCILS.

POWERS AND LIMITATIONS.

It seems then, that the conclusion may be fairly drawn that the field which is open for the exercise of a council's activities is prescribed by very real limitations. It remains to be seen what kind of action a council may indulge in within this limited sphere. The rest of the chapter, nine articles, is mainly concerned with the definition of the relationship of the governor to the council. Article twenty-two says, "A council discusses and comes to an agreement as to what it wants to be carried out; it then sends up its proposition to the governor, and waits for him to declare his intention and put the matter into execution." The function of the council is at an end when it has agreed upon a course of action which it advises should be pursued. The council's action has no executive force, it cannot compel the executive to move; it is not a law that must be put into force. The governor's consent is required; without it, the will of the

council is inoperative. Executive action must wait the governor's motion. If he signifies his assent, the matter becomes law; the bill of the council has changed into a statute of the province. But, again, the governor is the executive of the province and he only has the power to put the matter into actual operation; he alone can start the machinery moving.

The following articles outline the procedure to be adopted when there is disagreement between the governor and the council. Should a governor not assent to what has been proposed, he is under a duty to state to the council his reason for disagreement and request it to reconsider the matter which it has propounded for his consideration. If after this further deliberation the views of governor and council have come into substantial harmony, the measure proposed and accepted pursues the ordinary course. If, however, the council still holds to its former decision, and the governor cannot see his way to assent to the council's wishes or advice, it is the governor's duty to put the whole case into a dispatch and forward it to the National Assembly in Peking requesting that assembly to examine into and discuss the whole matter. The decision of the National Assembly is not of itself final, for, as will appear in detail later, the National Assembly is only an advisory body; it must in its turn, embody its decision in a memorial and submit it to the Emperor for his confirmation or correction. Thus, an edict of the Emperor on the question in dispute is the final act which alone has power to resolve the "impasse" between governor and council. The governor's assent to a measure of his council can only be compelled by an edict of the Emperor. The veto of a governor cannot be overcome except by an Imperial edict issued at the request of the National Assembly. A council has a long road to travel before it can realise its will against the will of its governor. It must gain the sympathetic hearing of the National Assembly, a body itself perhaps distinctly conservative and saturated with official prejudice, which body in addition must have a favourable answer from the Emperor himself. No decision of a council can be effective or operative without the consent of the governor and his executive action. The governor's action whether in consenting or in acting can only be forced by the central Imperial power, the power which alone appoints and dismisses the governor and to which alone he is responsible.

It follows thus that although the functions of a council are generally of an advice-giving character, and although the council has no executive power, it can, nevertheless, bring some pressure to compel the governor to act. It cannot directly exert pressure, but must, as described above, act indirectly through the National Assembly and the Emperor's edict. Another article of this chapter gives the council a further right, a right to petition the National Assembly to memorialize against any illegal action on the part of the

governor. The council's position is strictly defined and limited by the terms of the constitution, and similarly, the governor's relation to the council is clear and definite. It is the duty of the governor to put into force a measure of the council to which he has assented. To make a law, however, is one thing, to carry out the law is another. Parliamentary control of the executive is best maintained through the control of the finance. No government executive can continue to administer a country's concerns, unless it can possess itself of the necessary funds; in England for instance, the struggle between king and parliament was not ended, until parliament had gained for itself the absolute disposal of funds for carrying on the business of government. There is no such control of the public purse given by the constitution to the representative bodies in China. The only control over the executive of the province is the control of the supreme executive authority of the empire. The right given in this article to the council is only a right to pray the supreme executive to take action; it is strictly only a right to criticize. The council may send its petition to the National Assembly complaining of the unlawful action of the governor. Refusal to act according to the terms of the constitution, undue interference with the council's freedom of action, illegal usurpation of the council's legal functions, or compulsion of any kind, may be made the subject of an appeal to the National Assembly. A council is not allowed to memorialize directly to the Emperor, its complaint must pass through the Assembly in Peking. The constitution has left the governor master of his council, not the council master of the governor. The governor and council have their respective shares in the course of legislation; but the governor remains the dominant partner. He must, however, keep within the constitution and it is expected that the right of appeal, the power to impeach by means of the National Assembly, will restrict him within the boundaries laid down in the rules and regulations of Provincial Councils. The pious hope is thus expressed that there will be no acts "fraught with evil to the country and harm to the people."

The council's regulations do not take away from the governor all legislative activity except that which he possesses by virtue of the regulations. The Constitutional Bureau has declared that that interpretation of the constitution is incorrect. It will be remembered that a memorial was delivered, expressing the opinion that a governor was deprived of the law making function by the terms of the constitution, and deprecating the consequent loss of legislative power as detrimental to the country's welfare. The reply of the Constitutional Bureau was to the effect, that nothing in the constitution deprived a governor, or viceroy, of his right to memorialize direct to the Emperor on a matter of material importance to the well-being of his province. Another instruction of the Constitutional Bureau lays it down, that, if a measure proposed

to a council by the governor does not meet with the council's approval, this is to be considered a disagreement within the terms of the constitution, necessitating an appeal to the National Assembly. A governor may act on the advice of his council, but he is not prohibited from all action except with his council's advice; nor can a council shelve a governor's proposal merely by disagreeing with it.

A council has the right to impeach a subordinate official of the province in a petition to the governor; but this right, too, is only a right to criticize.

Though these rights are only advisory in their nature, though they are rights only of criticism, they are of real value. Punishment, it is true, is only inflicted at the will of the head of the executive, and does not depend on any finding of the council, nor is it necessarily according to the decision of the National Assembly. The council accuses, but the executive tries and pronounces judgement. Though this is so, by means of these sections, public criticism of official misdoing is provided through the council of the province with an authoritative and powerful mouthpiece. It will speak with weight and its utterances will demand attention.

* Previous articles appeared in "The North-China Herald" July 15, and 29, August 5, 12, 19 and 26, September 9, 16 and 23 and October 7, 14 and 21.

THE PLAGUE IN SHANGHAI.

Since the last issue of the "North-China Herald" there have been no further cases of plague and no deaths from plague recorded up to the time of going to press, but as the house-to-house visitation by the staff of the Health Department has been suspended temporarily owing to a disturbance on Tuesday within the plague district, it is impossible to obtain definite details of suspected cases.

The Acting Health Officer reported that the last of the three cases of Plague found in the North Shans Road infected area on the 31st ultimo died in the Isolation Hospital on November 4. One suspect suffering from high fever was removed to the Isolation Hospital on Saturday evening from Kansuh Road, but the fever subsided under simple treatment and the case is almost certainly not plague.

The ignorant classes of Chinese in the plague-infested area are beginning to assume an attitude antagonistic to the measures which are being taken by the Health Department for stamping out the scourge, and on Tuesday afternoon a slight disturbance occurred in the West Hongkew District. When making a house-to-house inspection in the Haining Road section, about three o'clock in the afternoon, Health Inspector Houghton was followed by a crowd of Chinese which presently began to assume a menacing attitude and threats were uttered that, if the Health Department's work were

continued, violence would be offered. Inspector Houghton continued his work until stones were thrown at him, whereupon he joined Health Inspector Long, who had been carrying on his duties in North Chekiang Road and had met with similar obstruction. When the attitude of the crowd became still more threatening, these officers made their way to the Plague Station, from whence a telephone message was dispatched to the West Hongkew Police Station, calling for police assistance. A force of some forty policemen was dispatched at once to the scene of the disturbance, but before their arrival the mob had dispersed. As a result of this disturbance, we understand that the daily house-to-house visitation has been suspended, but the other routine work is being carried on as formerly.

Many wild rumours have been in circulation among the lower classes of Chinese with regard to the steps being taken to suppress the plague. Some have it that all cases of sickness are removed to the Isolation Hospital, where the patients are at once exterminated. Other reports circulated are to the effect that several hundreds of Chinese have been removed to the Hospital and have succumbed there, but not from the plague, and that the authorities refuse to hand over their bodies to the relatives for burial according to Chinese custom. Whatever may be the effect of these rumours among the ignorant classes, there seems little doubt that the more enlightened natives view with appreciation the steps that have been taken to prevent the plague obtaining a foothold in the Settlement.

PLAGUE.

I.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

What is probably the earliest historical reference to the Plague has already been referred to in these columns. It is to be found in the Tell el Marna tablets, in a letter from a Prince of Alashia in Asia Minor to the King of Egypt, circa 1380 B.C. It is also regarded as certain that the term "emerod" in the Bible is synonymous with "bubo." Plague is supposed first to have obtained a foothold in Europe in the time of M. Antoninus, when it was brought to Italy by the army from the Parthian War. In the reign of Titus ten thousand persons died in one day in Rome. The earliest detailed record of the havoc wrought by this dread disease is that of the great Plague which visited Byzantium in 642 A.D. The mortality of this visitation is said to have amounted to 100,000,000, and to have resulted in a visible decrease of the human species. Starting from Pelusium, Plague afterwards invaded the east coast, and spread inland. Another appalling visitation occurred in the middle of the fourteenth century. This epidemic is known in history by the grim name of the Black Death. In many areas two-thirds to three-quarters of the population were swept away. Harvests were allowed to rot, because

no one could be found to till the fields, industries were paralyzed, and no doctors or priests could be found to minister to the dying. It is estimated that half the population of England and Wales succumbed. The Black Death is supposed to have come from China in the year 1334. It reached Florence in 1348. Boccaccio describes its ravages in that province, and Pope Clement VI estimated the total destruction of life from this visitation throughout the world at 42,000,000. The disease remained endemic in Europe until the nineteenth century.

The next great epidemic occurred in 1630, when Milan was ravaged by the Plague, and 160,000 persons died. A pest-house built to accommodate 2,000 persons had at one time 16,000 patients within its walls. In 1665 the Plague reached London, which at once became a city of lamentation. Defoe, Evelyn and Pepys all describe this epidemic, which drove 200,000 persons out of London, left 10,000 houses deserted, and was not finally stamped out until after the great fire of September 1666. Indeed, Pepys declares that the Thanksgiving Day for the cessation of the Plague, observed on November 20, 1666 was appointed to enable plays to be acted once more—the Bishops having forbidden them during the epidemic. According to Defoe all possible efforts were made to kill rats and mice.

Marseilles suffered from an epidemic which carried off 86,000 victims in 1720. In 1780 80,000 persons were swept away in Moscow. Constantinople was visited in 1803, with the destruction of 150,000 lives, and again in 1815 when the dread disease claimed 110,000 victims. Towards the end of the 18th century Egypt was recognized as an established plague focus, and between 1783 and 1844 no fewer than 21 epidemics occurred there. In 1799 2,000 of the French troops in Syria died from Plague. As late as 1878 there was an epidemic in Russia, and within the present generation Sydney, Marseilles, Glasgow, Oporto, the Argentine, Paraguay, Brazil and San Francisco have heard the Plague knocking at their doors.

The ravages of Plague in India are a matter of general knowledge. The disease is supposed to have been imported from China, and was first recognized in Bombay in 1896. Its progress was slow but certain. It spread throughout the length and breadth of India. In 1904 the mortality in India was 1,022,000, and between 1896 and 1907 five and a quarter millions had succumbed to the scourge.

Modern knowledge of the Plague dates from 1894 when it attacked Hongkong, and first presented itself to accurate observation. Hongkong suffered severely. In 1894 there were 2,547 deaths and on one day (June 7) no fewer than 107 deaths and sixty-nine new cases were reported.

THE PLAGUE BACILLUS.

It was during the Hongkong epidemic of 1894 that the *Bacillus Pestis* was discovered, first by Kitasato—who studied under Koch in Germany—and

subsequently, and independently, by Yersin. As the result of the investigations of these two scientists, Haffkine, and others, it has now been definitely established that Plague is a specific infectious fever, the predisposing causes of which are those leading to a lower state of vitality. The bacillus is readily identified. It can be cultivated in bouillon, and the colonies of bacilli cluster together in a characteristic stalactite form, known as Haffkine's stalactites. Under the microscope the bacillus appears as a short rod. It is a perihable vegetable organism, depending for its life, for any considerable time, on lodgement in living animal tissues, and dying quickly in the sunlight, or in dry, hot air. It cannot live indefinitely in soil or water, and is readily destroyed by the ordinary methods of sterilization or disinfection.

MODE OF INFECTION.

Plague is not readily infectious. The bacillus cannot exist as a living entity in the dust of the air. It can be conveyed by infected food or water. It has now been clearly established that rats and their vermin are the principal media of spreading the disease. To carry infection with any certainty from rat to rat or from rat to human being the flea is required. This has been demonstrated by exhaustive experiments with rats and fleas. Healthy rats, sick rats, rats with fleas and rats without fleas, sick and healthy rats in the same cage, with and without fleas, have all been experimented upon, and the results have demonstrated beyond all doubt that healthy rats can be infected by fleas from sick ones, and that healthy rats remain well while living in the same cage as infected rats while there is a flea-proof barrier between them. Rat fleas prefer rats to human hosts, but when an infected rat dies the fleas leave the corpse and are not particular where they obtain their next meal. Yersin in 1894 found flies infected with the Plague bacilli, as well as ants, bugs and fleas. Simond proved conclusively that the danger of handling Plague-infected rats lay in the fleas and other vermin that leave the dead body. He also showed that infected rats are safe to handle four hours after death, but dangerous to touch before the body is cold. Clothing is believed only to carry infection through the medium of vermin. Mosquitoes are regarded with suspicion by some authorities.

The ordinary method of infection in a Plague case may therefore be described as follows. A rat dies from Plague in the house or immediate neighbourhood, and the colony of fleas that have lived on its body leave it in search of another host. If they find another rat the disease spreads further among the rodents. But they may lie concealed in a crack in the floor, or a pinch of dust in a corner, and when they get hungry a meal off the human body does not come amiss. The most important anti-Plague measures, therefore, are the destruction of rats generally, the prevention of escape of rats from an infected area, and fumigation and disinfection to kill both rats and fleas.

The various forms Plague takes and a description of the methods that have proved most successful elsewhere in eradicating it, form the subject of the second article.

II.

VARIETIES OF TYPE.

Dr. J. Cantlie in a pamphlet on Plague, describes it under ten different types. For all practical purposes, however, Plague may be described as manifesting itself in three distinct forms. The most common is the Bubonic type. As three-quarters of all Plague cases are Bubonic the disease is commonly, but inaccurately, spoken of as Bubonic Plague. As a matter of fact, buboes are by no means an essential sign of Plague. Bubonic Plague is accompanied by the enlargement of glands in the armpits or groin. It is less fatal than the other forms that will be mentioned. Pneumonic Plague is the most infectious type. As its name implies lung symptoms play the principal role in this form, and infection is conveyed by the breath. It and Septicæmic or Pesti-cæmic Plague are generally fatal. In the Septicæmic type the bacilli invade the blood at an early stage of the disease, and poison the entire system. In the second Plague epidemic at San Francisco there were ninety-eight Bubonic cases, of which eighty-three recovered, and four Pneumonic and fifty-eight Septicæmic, of which every one died. The mortality in other epidemics has varied considerably. At the outset of Hongkong's epidemic in 1894 95 per cent of the Chinese and 30 to 40 per cent of the European cases succumbed. The percentage of mortality became less in subsequent years. In India 60 to 70 per cent of the cases were fatal.

SERUM AND PROPHYLACTIC.

Besides the systematic destruction of rats and rat vermin, and the disinfection and fumigation of infected premises, two scientific methods of combating the Plague are now universally adopted. The best known is inoculation with Haffkine's prophylactic. This consists of a culture of a Plague bacilli that have been killed by exposure to a temperature of 70° C. for an hour. The results obtained by its use have been on the whole satisfactory, but it conveys immunity for a period of four to seven months only, and for a day or two after inoculation the patient is more susceptible to Plague than before. The most practical test to which it was put was in the House of Correction at Byculla, in India. Of 172 uninoculated persons twelve caught Plague, and six died, while of 142 inoculated persons only two got the disease and both recovered. It is said that the difference of mortality between inoculated and uninoculated persons in the town of Damann was no less than 85 per cent. Haffkine's treatment is a preventive; not a cure.

The serum with which it is claimed that the best results have been obtained is that first prepared by Yersin and Calmette. Yersin's serum is said to have given inconclusive results in India. The Yersin-Calmette serum, as prepared at the Pasteur Institute of Paris, is

claimed to have reduced the cases of mortality at Oporto to nil, but the cases there were few in number and of a very mild type and recent experience has not proved the serum to be of any great value. This serum is obtained from a horse that has been rendered immune by repeated intravenous injections of living Plague cultures.

ANTI-PLAGUE MEASURES.

When Plague has once obtained a foothold in a town, successful warfare against it can only be waged by the whole-hearted co-operation of the entire community. The results of allowing the disease to pursue its course unchecked are so terrible that every other interest must give way, temporarily, to the enforcement of measures necessary to eradicate the scourge. "When Plague is first reported in a city" wrote Dr. Cantlie, "the impulse of every citizen seems to be to repudiate the idea and to maintain that the doctors have made a mistake in diagnosis. . . . Then an alarm occurs, and the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Department are called upon to exert themselves; they must 'stamp out' the disease at once, because the commercial interests of the place will suffer. . . . The Medical Officer of Health must have ample powers conferred upon him to deal with the disease or with its prevention. Given men, money and authority, the Medical Officer could, as has occurred in several known instances, check Plague from spreading. The whole question is *when* the measures are taken in hand. When the disease has got hold of a community it is too late. Everything must be in readiness beforehand to deal with an outbreak, and to this end such questions as diagnosis, segregation, isolation, quarantine, cleansing of insanitary localities, transportation of sick, Plague hospitals, nursing, inoculation, disposal of the dead, disinfection of houses must all have been arranged beforehand."

In Shanghai, thanks to the vigilance of the Health Officer, the presence of infected rats was detected nearly two years ago, and ever since then every effort has been made to exterminate rodents. The public therefore can have no excuse for failing to realize the danger with which Shanghai is threatened. It can hardly be expected that in a town containing so large a proportion of Asiatic residents as Shanghai the Health Office can rely upon that whole-hearted co-operation of the community, which was the main feature of the anti-Plague campaign in San Francisco. But now that Plague has attacked human beings in the Settlement every effort must be made to impress upon all residents the urgent necessity of systematic rat destruction.

A campaign against rats can only be successful when a variety of measures is enforced. It has to be remembered that the rodent is one of the most cunning of creatures. Trapping, and the laying of poisoned baits are of little avail while the rat is able to find ample food in houses, garbage heaps, stables and chicken runs. One of the most important measures therefore is to deprive the rat of every

possible kind of healthy food, in other words, to drive them to take the trap and poisoned baits by sheer starvation. As may be supposed, this is by no means an easy task. No waste food must be left exposed, all garbage must be deposited in rat-proof cans, chicken runs must be ratproofed, as must also stables, dwellings and shops, and markets must be kept scrupulously clean. As an individual measure the rat-proofing of dwellings is one of the most important. It cannot be emphasized too often that where there are no rats there will be no Plague. The value of cats in a rat campaign can hardly be overestimated, but it should be remembered that the best ratters are those that are not pampered and overfed. By harrying rats away from food, breaking up rat families and preventing overground migrations, the cat is one of our strongest allies in an anti-Plague campaign.

The Shanghai Ratepayers are soon to be called upon to pass a series of By-laws with a view to strengthening the hands of the Health Officer, but it would be a grave mistake to imagine that with the adoption of these measures individual responsibility will cease. In the first place an influential committee of Chinese residents should be formed to din into the minds of the native population the necessity of co-operating with the Health Office officials. This Committee should carry on an energetic campaign by meetings, the distribution of pamphlets, and by exerting all its influence to prevent hostility to the Sanitary Staff.

If Plague increases in Shanghai it will be necessary to add considerably to the staff of sanitary inspectors. Chapei is a danger-spot which will need ceaseless vigilance, and every effort should be made to obtain at least some temporary measure of sanitary control over this neighbourhood. Strong representations should also be addressed to the City authorities with an intimation, perhaps that in the event of a serious outbreak of plague in that quarter it will become necessary to establish cordons to prevent the entrance of Chinese from other districts into the Settlement. The Council may also find it necessary to provide for the periodic disinfection of all public vehicles, the suppression of the rag trade, inspection of passengers arriving by creek and river from places inland, sanitary disposal of the dead and numerous other no less important precautions.

A Plague campaign opens up an appalling vista of public expenditure. The cost, however, is trifling compared with the disastrous results of a widespread epidemic. We cannot do better than close with a quotation from one of the notices distributed in San Francisco in 1908: "We want you to understand and appreciate that the enclosed circular showing Plague conditions in San Francisco is a true statement of facts. We want you to appreciate the very serious conditions. Unless sanitary conditions are generally improved, and unless the number of rats in the city is decreased, San Francisco will be quarantined this summer as sure as the

summer will come. *Quarantine will work untold disaster to all and every business interest. It is of vital moment that every person does his or her duty.*" *Mutatis mutandis* every word of this warning applies to Shanghai.

[In the preparation of these articles the following works have been consulted: "Plague" by Dr. A. Shadwell in the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, Xth ed.; "The Practitioner" (Special Plague Number) October 1900, 'Plague: How to recognize, prevent and treat Plague' by Dr. J. Cantlie, 1900; Report of the Citizens' Health Committee, San Francisco, 1909; "The Intellectual Development of Europe" by Dr. J. W. Draper; "Things Chinese" by J. Dyer Ball; and "The Hongkong Directory."]

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MONOPLANES AND BIPLANES.

By Fred T. Jane, Editor of "All the World's Airships."

We are only a little way as yet towards the conquest of the air. The machines that we have to-day are merely a passing phase. They are no more likely to resemble the flying machine of the future than the early motor cars resembled the self-propelled vehicles that we have to-day.

The future, however, is some way off, and no man would do any good by attempting to anticipate it in present day machines. Much the better work is done by efforts to increase the practicability of what we have at the moment. The work done thus, in little details, just during the last twelvemonths, is tremendous. There is nothing sensational to show: often it takes an expert to see the progress—but it undoubtedly exists.

Of what we have to-day there are two familiar types, the monoplane and the biplane. This last covers the triplane also—the triplane being merely the principle of the biplane carried a little further.

In essence, of course, they are all the same thing. That is to say all depends upon the principle that if a more or less flat surface meets the air at a certain angle it will be self-supporting. But here the likeness ceases.

CHIEF FEATURES OF THE MONOPLANE.

A very non-technical description of a monoplane is as follows. A pair of wings, each of which has roughly the ratio of length to breadth that obtains with an ordinary long postcard, are joined together on a light body. Usually but not quite invariably, these wings are tapered towards the edges. Usually but again not invariably, they are so set in the body that each wing tip points upwards to a certain extent—that is to say the whole bears a rough relation to something that is a cross between a plain capital Y and a capital T. In rear of these main wings there is some form of tail for steadying purposes. This tail carries small planes

which can be adjusted for rising and falling, and technically known as "elevators." They are called half a dozen other things beside. For example they are sometimes spoken of as "horizontal rudders" and the latest American word for them is "risers!"

The main wings of the monoplane may be adjustable to various angles, or they may be fixed and have adjustable flaps at their rear edges for the purpose of assisting stability, of which more anon. Vertical "keels" or fins are also essential features in a monoplane in order to secure longitudinal stability.

A monoplane is generally driven by a single tractor, that is to say, a screw propeller placed in front which drags the machine after it through the air. This is the usual practice, but some have been built with two tractors instead of one, and there also exists a monoplane with a propeller behind. There also exists a monoplane which has its tail in front and proceeds backwards through the air.

A DISADVANTAGE.

A disadvantage of the monoplane system is the very large spread of wings required, often running to forty feet or more for relatively small carrying power, though the famous cross-Channel Blériot did not span more than about twenty-eight feet. Still, supposing a monoplane of considerable carrying capacity to be required, its spread would be very great indeed. Incidentally, also, it is necessary for a monoplane to be propelled at considerable speed in order to keep up.

The relatively tremendous speed of the monoplane is probably what first led to the biplane idea. Keeping to strictly non-technical description, we may say that in the biplane our two postcards, instead of being placed one on either side of the body, are placed one on top and one underneath—thus securing a good deal of the same supporting surface with half the wing spread. The whole supporting surface is not so obtained, because one plane to a certain extent interferes with the other. These planes are almost invariably slightly curved and fixed to meet the air at a slight angle. In rear there is a tail and rudder as before: but the elevator, except in the case of one or two freak machines, is always placed in front, some way in advance of the main planes. As often as not there are two propellers and the almost invariable practice is to place these behind the main planes so that they push the machine.

A triplane is essentially a biplane with an additional plane added, thus further reducing the spread for any given amount of surface.

THE TWO TYPES COMPARED.

In actual practice, of course, a biplane is not really half the spread of a monoplane—because it is always built larger. In one way the difference between the two is very much like the difference we see in motor cars. We may say (very approximately, of course) that the monoplane resembles the two-seated motor car and the biplane the four-seater. The two-seater car may be a huge racer, but normally it is something of small horse power with

body weight reduced so as to get the required speed. The likeness cannot be pushed too far, because the conditions are so different, still this may serve to impress the fact that there is in no way that difference between the two which there is between them and dirigible balloons or helicopter machines.

The earliest biplanes were huge box-kites, the vertical sides of which gave stability like the "keels" of the monoplanes. The early experiments of the Wrights (who have no big side panels) took the form of seeking how to circle quickly. The stir made in France by Wilbur Wright was owing to the small circles he could make compared to existing French types. This he achieved by those "warping wing-tips" which have been the cause of so much litigation in America, and may yet lead to litigation in Europe also.

It is impossible adequately to describe warping wing-tips and the many variations of the idea in the limits of a popular article. In substance, their object is to balance a machine as it heels over when turning or when struck by side gusts. In the "Voisins" the panels prevented capsizing in turning. In the "Wright" aeroplane the machine is righted by adjusting the angle of part of the wing-tips to suit the circumstances. For example, for a turn to the right, the right wing ends are raised and the left ones depressed. The principle is, in essence, the same as a bicyclist rounding a curve. He leans inward to correct his tendency to tumble outwards. In a motor car—though the popular idea is to the contrary—the inside wheels have a tendency to leave the ground and capsize the machine. Motoring at any speed was only made possible by the invention of a device called the "differential," which automatically overcomes the problem of one wheel having to cover a greater distance than the other. The Wright idea of warping wing-tips is the "differential" of the aeroplane. The result can be achieved in other ways—but not so successfully.

DRAWBACK OF THE BIPLANE.

The disadvantage of the biplane is that it is a cumbersome thing of considerable height, and not on such "racy" lines as the monoplane. Normally, also, it is slower, and incidentally has the reputation of being slightly safer.

To a certain extent there are advocates of the monoplane system and advocates of the biplane system, but there is in no sense any rivalry between them in the same way that there used to be in the early days of steam for marine propulsion between the screw and the paddle. Both ways are merely two systems of obtaining precisely the same end, and the main question is one of convenience more than of anything else.

For purely racing purposes the monoplane offers advantages, while for flying jaunts the advantage lies with the biplane, and will probably lie still more with the triplane—a form of machine that, in the opinion of some people, has been rather strangely neglected. Triplanes have been produced on the Continent and also in America, but the only triplane in the world that

has ever accomplished anything is an English production known as the "Roe," after its inventor. The Roe triplane has not, up to the moment of writing, done very much, still it is undoubtedly progressing, and may develop considerably. Speaking very relatively, a triplane requires less horse power than other types, while the monoplane requires most horse-power. The only successful one is this British machine.

Too much horse-power is, curiously enough, a well diagnosed aerial disease, and there have been as many or more failures from too much power than from too little! Of course, once you are up in the air the more horse-power you have the faster you are likely to go, but you tear along at a tremendous speed in order to rise, and there is always the unfortunate fact that you have to come down. Although the theoretical flying machine shuts off its engine and then glides gracefully down and touches the ground just as its momentum is ceasing, in actual practice anyone but a practised aviator is more likely than not to come down with a bang—especially where monoplanes are concerned.

This is especially true of the Santos-Dumont type, a very small monoplane. Santos-Dumont only weighs about 90 lb., and so was quite able to fly easily in his machine. But when people of heavier build essayed the same thing they could not rise, a more powerful engine had to be fitted and the increased speed makes landing excessively difficult.

THE CRYING NEED.

At the present day, although high speeds are sought after for race meetings, real work is rather in the direction of who can keep in the air at the slowest speed, and this may be said to put in a nutshell the position of aviation at the moment of writing. We know all there is to know in the matter of being sustained in the air at high speed. While you are up the faster you go the safer you are. The only practical difficulty in the way of an aeroplane able to do 200 or 300 miles an hour would probably be solved by the discovery of the problem of how to go at five miles an hour at will. The crying need of the moment is the institution of race meetings in which the adoption of the idea of motor and cycle races is abandoned altogether and all the big prizes go to the slowest. This would lead to a commercial demand for machines much more nearly able to hover than anything existing at the present moment.

Of little direct use to aviation as the exhibition "airman" of to-day generally is—he is the player of the tune, not the composer of it—the very fact that he demonstrates as a "business" has certain indirect effects. He buys the machine out of which he expects to earn most in return for risking his life and giving and receiving a sensation.

The designer and manufacturer of aeroplanes is also "out to make money" in most cases. The more prizes his machine wins the better for his sales. For example, to date, the German "Grade" and the French "Hanriot,"

and "R. E. P." are in no way inferior to machines which all have heard of, but they have a smaller "vogue," simply because they have not had the necessary opportunity to come to the front. To some extent the famous American "Curtiss" biplane is in the same boat—for none is there any international rush as there is for "Blériots," "Antoinettes," "Voisins," and "Farmanes."

It is not enough for a new type to equal the old—it must beat them in some important point. The standard types must then beat again or go under. So is progress assured.

Prizes are given a great deal too much for dexterity of the demonstrator rather than for the machine *per se*. Something of this is inevitable, of course. But the pneumatic tyre for bicycles only came to the front owing to the Dunlop people selecting a third-rate demonstrator to indicate its advantages on a very average machine of the era. Slow flight is the pneumatic tyre of aviation. For progress we must as far as possible eliminate dexterity of the operator and substitute perfection of design in the machine—just as the best test of a motor car is not what a good driver can accomplish on it, but what an average person can do. The designer "does the rest."

THE IDEAL MACHINE.

The monoplane is essentially a speed machine. It is also in its present form hopeless for slow work. The biplane is not much better. It is just good enough to give the necessary lead. At present it aims mainly at more speed, and slowness (which must eventually mean ability to hover) is not in demand.

Flying round a fixed course is merely a phase of the present day. In a year or so no one will think of paying to see it. Speed in the air will never be a draw except in cases of machines racing side by side. An aeroplane at forty miles an hour looks to be crawling in the sky at most angles of vision. But a row of aeroplanes, each striving to keep nearest to a captive balloon, should take a long time in growing stale, especially since most people realize by now that the machine of the future must be something that can rise from a town back garden, and thus they would see the ideal thing produced.

With motor-cars and motor boats "speed" is the obvious end of all. Slow progress is ever under our eyes with the horse and the barge, which existed before either, and which primarily had to be defeated. In the air, bird-speed records have never been challenged—and every schoolboy knows that its speed keeps a rifle bullet "up." Everyone takes it for granted that an aeroplane of similar speed would be similarly almost independent of windage and so forth. Everyone, also, knows the size of his back garden.

Consequently, rising from a confined space and abilities to hover are requisites without which "the conquest of the air" is merely a pretty phrase.

We shall achieve it; we shall do it eventually. But we have not achieved it yet. We shall be near doing so that day the most honour and the best

prizes go to the aviator who can most nearly approach this ideal. The type of a machine is a detail, so long as the machine can do it.

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TROPICAL DEBILITY.

HOW TO FIGHT IT.

Of all the evils which the inhabitant of the torrid zone is called upon to endure, the greatest are, perhaps, the deadly debility and nervous depression which are the forerunners of the more serious ills so rife in warmer latitudes. When exhausted Nature fails readily to respond to the extraordinary demands made upon the system, Science comes forward with precisely the needed remedy. Sanatogen, the tonic food, is the means discovered whereby impaired vitality may be safely and rapidly restored.

Sanatogen has a singular effectiveness, being extremely rich in those properties necessary to the perfect nourishment of the depleted system. The basis of Sanatogen is the casein or "curd," the nitrogenous principle of milk. United with the casein, we find glyco-phosphoric acid, which is an all-important constituent of the brain and nervous system. This is the reason then, why Sanatogen has obtained its high reputation. It repairs the wear and tear of the most vital parts of our frames, and above all it gives to brain and nerve their essential food in precisely the form in which they are capable of readily receiving and assimilating it.

Doctors in tropical countries have not been slow to see the wonderful advantages in the use of Sanatogen among their patients. They have used it with the greatest success in Malaria, Dysentery, Enteric Fever, cases of Plague and Cholera, as well as amongst those who are suffering from ailments due to disordered liver, spleen or digestive system. One or two of their opinions are worth considering.

Thus Dr. H. H. W. Hart, Hapur Remount Depot, Babugarh, United Provinces, India, writes:—

"I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of Sanatogen in cases of Malaria, Enteric Fever, Dysentery, and other exhausting diseases. I can honestly affirm that many of my worst cases owed their recovery to Sanatogen."

Whilst Dr. C. R. Naylor, Bangalore, South India, writes:—

"When milk, diluted to any degree, cannot be digested, Sanatogen will be greedily assimilated. I have no hesitation in stating that by the discovery of Sanatogen you have added a most powerful weapon to those already in the possession of every physician."

A physician has written a remarkable treatise entitled "How to Keep Well in Tropical Climates," a copy of which will be forwarded, post free, to all who apply to Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Shanghai, mentioning the "North-China Herald."

Sanatogen can be obtained from Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Shanghai.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

RUBBER.

Messrs. Barlow and Co.'s Fortnightly Circular dated Singapore, October 22, contains the following:—

The tone of the local market has been rather better during the past fortnight, and prices have ruled steady. The current quotation for good average sheet is about \$290/300 per picul.

Sales—Para:—Sheet, good average 2,305lb. at \$290/300 per picul=5s. 5d. to 5s. 7d. per lb. sold at auction, London, Sheet, Crape, good pale 1,110lb. at \$310 per picul=5s. 10d. per lb. sold at auction London. Crape, good dark 315lb. at \$270 per picul=5s. per lb. sold at auction London. Crape, bark scrap 510lb. at \$175 per picul=3s. 3d. per lb. sold at auction London. Scrap, good pressed 120lb. at \$210 per picul=3s. 11d. per lb. sold at auction London. Total 4,360lb.

Exports Para Rubber from January 1 to October 19, 1910.

	From Singapore	From Penang (to Oct. 15.)
To United Kingdom	lb. 2,456,373	1,600,133
„ The Continent	48,190	3,467
„ Japan	28,896	...
„ Australia	135,869	...
„ Ceylon	...	49,182
„ U. S. A.	135,830	...
	2,805,158	1,652,782

	From Port Swettenham (to Oct. 13.)
To United Kingdom	lb. 5,007,311
„ The Continent	925,447
„ Japan	5,394
„ Australia	...
„ Ceylon	562,557
„ U. S. A.	...
	6,500,709

	lb.	lb.
For the same period, 1909, 2,001,428 ...	1,739,291	
1908, 1,614,632 ...	1,043,621	

Exports from Ceylon, January, 1 to October 10, 1910.

	lb.
To United Kingdom	1,068,030
„ Continent	47,119
„ America	942,088
„ Australia	4,604
Total...	2,061,841

	lb.
From the same period, 1909 ...	903,065lb.
1908 ...	567,448 „
1907 ...	373,448 „

OUTPORTS, ETC.

CHANGSHA.

(HUNAN.)

From Our Own Correspondent

November 1.

AN IMPEACHMENT.

Changsha has become very commonplace. The most stirring thing in local politics seems to be that one of those anachronisms in Peking known as Censors has impeached Governor Yang on the ground that he spends too much time in gambling. Apparently without the trace of a smile, the Cabinet has ordered Viceroy Jui to investigate the charge. It would be delightfully mediaeval—if only they had not telegraphed the news. How long ago would it be that the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells impeached the Lord Lieutenant of Northumberland for playing dice, and the Lords of the Privy Council ordered the Lord Lieutenant of Yorkshire to investigate the conduct of his brother in Northumberland. In the pre-telegraph days it would have been interesting to know all about the investigation. Now that all Changsha knows, one wonders how an investigator would get to work.

THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.

Some months ago your readers may recall the fact that Governor Yang was told to see to it that the President of the Provincial Assembly did not again overstep the bounds of his office (as he had just done in his appeal to the Cabinet to set aside Viceroy Jui's impeachment of four leading men in Changsha.) Should the President again transgress, the Governor was directed to send him home. Presumably the President has not again transgressed. At any rate, he is here and a month ago he and the Governor met in full state on the occasion of the autumn opening of the Assembly. The Governor is reported to have expressed a hope that there would be harmony between the officials and the members of the Assembly. "There will be," retorted the President, "as long as you officials carry out our wishes. Otherwise, of course, your Excellency is aware that you would not be carrying out the will of the Regent and his Council." Truly a Governor of a Province in these days must feel that he is between the upper and the nether millstones.

One day the Assembly deliberated on sundry missionary matters. Petitions galore had been received from the gentry of Anhua (a hien lying to the west of and subordinate to the Changsha prefecture) because the missionaries of the Norwegian State Church had purchased a hill for a sanatorium. The purchase was made quite openly and the deeds sent to the county magistrate for stamping. He examined into the matter and wrote to the missionaries to tell them to put up their boundary stones. Then came opposition. The

Governor dispatched a special deputy to investigate the matter. The deputy reported (a written copy of the report being supplied to the Mission) that the opposition was merely bogus. The land had been rightly and lawfully purchased.

Then came the Changsha riots. The gentry of Anhua were thereby emboldened to attack the seller. They pulled down his farm, slaughtered his pigs and cattle and turned his wife and family out of doors. The Consul-General at Shanghai very properly demanded that the Anhua case should be included in the riot settlement. The Custom's Taotai once more gave a written promise to the Mission that the deeds should be sealed. The deeds have not yet been sealed; and the Assembly was appealed to. Brave words were spoken, but nobody seems to know exactly what the Assembly decided should be done—or whether the Taotai and the Assembly will keep the peace with each other.

Other smaller matters also came up for discussion at the same time. These did not affect any of the Protestant Missions. I do not care to take reports made to the Assembly of what was happening in regard to Catholic Missions.

RIOT CLAIMS.

Not many Chinese, I fear, know Isaiah's striking simile of "Rahab that sitteth still." If they did there is no doubt as to what the up-to-date application of the simile would be. As soon after the riots as could be, up came blustering gunboat after gunboat. They had apparatus for wireless telegraphy—that was very visible; apparatus for search-lights, even still more visible; and at least one gunboat had guns—for one blank cartridge was fired off one night. Of all the nations—some five in all, not including the Chinese, that sent gunboats—Great Britain sent the first, and the most, and the largest and the smallest. Of all the nations none could dispute her right to the title "Rahab." For weeks that are now lengthening into months Rahab has been sitting still. At first Rahab gave strict orders to her subjects "not to deal directly with the Chinese officials in settlement of the riot claims." "Rahab" herself had sundry matters that were to be made good with the rioters. The officials greatly and genuinely fearing Rahab made tempting offers. No examination of the claim; payment on the spot; not an item disputed. Not a "subject" of Rahab wavered; and the tempting offers were haughtily dismissed. Next Rahab herself bade her subjects make out their claims. Strictest examination; item after item disputed; and as regards the compradores of Rahab's "subject," well, they were differently treated than were the compradores of sundry "citizens" or other sort of "subjects." At last, the "subjects" of Rahab were told that all claims had been made and passed and were to be duly forwarded to Rahab. Since then Rahab has sat very still. Unlike her Norwegian sister, Rahab will take no advantage of the riots to settle up old

scores. (If only Rahab had said that when ordering her "subjects" not to treat with the Chinese officials.) Rumour has it that now everybody else but Rahab's "subjects" having been paid, there is not enough left in the coffers of Changsha to pay Rahab's "subjects." Possibly Rahab is sitting still, contemplating the sad state of the Changsha treasury. If only the money that is left in the treasury were put out at Chinese rates of interest there might be a possibility of its growing to the required sum before Rahab had wakened up! Alas, Changsha money is not out at interest; the money Rahab's "subjects" have borrowed to repair their damaged property is.

Was the Censor at Peking merely giving an object lesson to the barbarians from afar when he impeached the Governor of Changsha? Was his real intention—are not Chinese intentions often difficult to fathom—to tell the unpaid British claimants at Changsha that time was being wasted at the British Legation or somewhere else.

When our gracious King returned from his tour round the world, he told an audience in London that the lesson he had learnt was that Great Britain must "wake up." What would he say now if only he could visit Peking and find out what was being done there.

Wanted: A Censor to impeach somebody for "sitting still" when they ought to be up and doing. If somebody in Downing Street or Peking could be given a retiring allowance and sent home to do their sitting still in their own back parlour instead of in Rahab's Foreign Office rooms it would be good for Rahab's "subjects."

CHOUT'S'UN.

(SHANTUNG.)

From Our Own Correspondent

October 31.

"CHINA'S SORROW."

The Yellow River has again added to the sorrows and miseries of the unfortunate people whose dwellings are within reach, by bursting its banks. The writer has not as yet received reliable news as to the location of the breach; all that is certain is that the river has broken its banks and has devastated a tract of land in the north-west. It is said that the outbreak has not been so severe as usual. At the same time one cannot help sympathizing with the cry of the suffering people "How long is this to continue? Are the years to go by and these preventable sorrows never to cease?" Among all the reforms now in progress none is so urgent as that "China's Sorrow" should be turned to a blessing by some comprehensive plan of bridling this unruly river.

When the Huangpu has had adequate attention at the hands of the Government and a channel made to meet the demands of the traffic under the supervision of the best foreign skill obtainable, surely it is high time that instead of wasting myriads of taels on the up-

keep of imperfect, weak and worthless safeguards on the Yellow River, something adequate should be attempted that would give permanent security?

CROPS.

The Bean harvest has been unusually good this year and this, with the better autumn harvests, has practically "released the hearts" of the people as regards getting over the days of the coming winter.

THE TIENTSIN-PUKOU RAILWAY.

The railway is pushing ahead. Traffic for passengers between Taichou and Tientsin has been proceeding for some time and only the bridge across the Yellow River prevents linking up with Tainganfu. The line southward from the capital is creeping on towards Tainganfu and it is expected that communication will be opened between the two cities about the middle of December.

THE FINANCIAL PANIC.

As a result possibly of the failure of the native banks in Shanghai, one of the leading banks in Tainganfu recently collapsed and natives as well as some foreigners have suffered severely. The banker himself could not bear up against the "loss of face" as well as shortage in cash and rashly ended his days by his own hand.

HANYANG.

From Our Own Correspondent.

November 5.

CENTRAL CHINA MEDICAL MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

An interesting and unique gathering in connexion with the above Association took place on Thursday last, November 3, in the compound of the Baptist Mission Hospital in Hanyang, when diplomas were granted to fourteen nurses, who had pursued the three-years' course prepared by the Association and passed a satisfactory examination in practical and theoretical nursing.

Dr. Gillison took the chair and after the singing of a hymn, and prayer by the Rev. J. S. Adams, introduced Mr. T. C. Yen, of the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works, who delivered a most excellent address on the subject of nursing, followed by a short address by Mr. Lan of the Baptist Hospital. Mrs. T. C. Yen was then called upon to award the diplomas which she did very gracefully.

Of those who received diplomas five were from the Wesleyan Women's Hospital in Hankow, five from the Wesleyan Men's Hospital in Hankow, three from the Baptist Women's Hospital in Hanyang and one each from the Baptist Men's Hospital in Hanyang, London Mission Women's Hospital in Hankow and the American Episcopal Mission in Anking.

In addition to the ordinary nursing diplomas three of the nurses from the Wesleyan Women's Hospital in Hankow were awarded special diplomas for proficiency in obstetrics, for which they had passed a special examination.

Through the generosity of Dr. John MacWillie of Wuchang, the nurse who attained the highest number of marks in each year, providing the number be over 80, gets a silver medal, given in memory of the late Dr. S. R. Hodge, of Hankow. The medallists were announced as follows:

1908.—Lan Pao-ngan, Hankow Wesleyan Men's Hospital. Average marks 89.4. Seven candidates competed.

1909.—Tsan Mei-ts'ing, Hankow Wesleyan Women's Hospital. Average marks 80. Three candidates competed.

1910.—Ma Ngen-tien, Hanyang Baptist Women's Hospital. Average marks 88.3. Eleven candidates competed.

When the diplomas had been received, Mr. Lan, of the Wesleyan Men's Hospital made a suitable speech in the name of the nurses, after which the chairman spoke on the ethical sides of the nursing profession.

After the meeting, forty-eight visiting and graduating nurses were entertained to a feast provided by the Baptist Hospital and many Chinese and foreign visitors were entertained to tea in the home of Dr. and Mrs. Huntley.

HOTSINHSIEN,

(SHANSI).

From Our Own Correspondent.

October 27.

RUIN AND RESIGNATION.

The weather has at last cleared. We have had a long spell of wet weather and dull days. Roads and walls have been falling everywhere, grain is mildewed, landslips block some roads, while quagmires make others impassable. The coal mines are flooded hopelessly, but the wheat is sown and Shansi is content with its ruins and rubbish heaps. The Post Office has maintained its foot courier service with wonderful regularity, notwithstanding the obstacles these sturdy runners have to encounter.

BEGGAR MY NEIGHBOUR.

There has been a great influx of beggars and refugees from other provinces this year. The policy of the officials and people is to avoid friction with these bands of mendicants by helping them with food and cash into the next county, and so by continual travelling they have a good time.

Brigands as well as other robbers are reported in many places.

We hear of one prison being more than overcrowded, still little is done, and there is much talk of the "Big Knife Society."

THE POLICEMAN'S LOT.

The new police in several cities around find their first business in the congenial occupation of "point duty." With various imitations of foreign uniform to attract attention, they are now found at every corner, even in small places, directing the traffic that is not there.

THE SHADOW OF SELF GOVERNMENT.

Shoals of documents, schedules, forms, certificates, etc., are sent from the Capital to the recently appointed agents, lecturers and others, who are now enlisted in the "Self Government Departments." Much is being done or talked about and the vocabulary of every village has been enhanced with some new official nomenclature, still no tangible benefits are yet in evidence, and the old system in everything holds sway.

OPIUM.

The opium shops are closed. None has been grown this year. But everybody who can, buys or sells the drug and many transactions are negotiated with the stipulation that payment be made in opium in lieu of silver of equal weight.

Though this may be a Chinese method of prohibition, it must be an effective way of reducing existing quantities, and no doubt few Mandarins are prepared to seize and destroy opium wholesale.

HSUCHOUFU.

From Our Own Correspondent.

November 2.

ON THE GRAND CANAL.

Having just returned from a summer spent at Kuling, some observations as to conditions along the way, may not be out of place. Over a fortnight was spent on the Grand Canal, on a slow boat, thus affording many opportunities for direct observation and for questioning the people in the different villages along the way. We entered the Canal at Chinkiang and left it in Southern Shantung, a distance of about 250 English miles. From all one could see and learn, the rice from Chinkiang as far north as Tsingkiangpu was in good condition. From Yangchow north, the bean crop has been a partial failure, the extent of the failure varying much according to the lowness of the locality. The farther north we went, the more destitute the people seemed to be. All reports agree that the worst conditions centre along the Shantung border on both sides of the Canal. Every day boat-load after boat-load of refugees passed us going south with Yangchow as their objective point. Boats thirty feet long would, by actual count, have from sixty to one hundred people in them; so crowded in fact that it was impossible for the occupants to move. The stern and sides of boats were covered in with wheel-barrows, with now and then a coop of chickens that were keeping their owners company. When the assembled company felt like eating they disembarked and dug small holes in the canal bank. In these holes they kindled a fire of cane stalks and cooked their food in the ever present small *kuoa*. At hundreds of places these blackened holes bear mute testimony to those who have passed on in their poverty. Some villagers profess to have made half a crop of beans and kaoliang, others three tenths, while the very worst admit

having made one tenth of a crop. Fields of dry kaoliang still standing in water bear testimony that their reports are not all exaggerations. Not a few have lost their all, including houses. In this immediate locality the crop failure has not been so complete, or the loss of houses so great; still distress is very evident. Flour is now over sixty cash per catty while the ordinary hard time price is under forty. There is more begging than there was four years ago at the beginning of the big famine. There is this difference that the localities affected are much more limited than they were four years ago.

THE TIENTSIN-PUKOU RAILWAY.

Progress on the Tientsin-Pukou Railway is very evident. Grading is practically all done on the southern section. The road bed has been covered with crushed stone and the banks protected by grass sods in exposed places. The long straight stretches and graceful curves should be a good example of road building to the Chinese. It seems to be their chief delight to introduce angular curves and crooks in all directions except straight ahead. The Hsuehoufu-Tsingkiangpu road is still talked about, though nothing in the way of actual work on it can be found.

ROBBER BANDS.

As usual when food is high, the country is over-run with robbers. Bands of fifty or sixty go from place to place and unlucky is the villager that attempts to make any armed resistance. He is generally left a corpse. In one recent robbery to the west of this place one two year old child was shot to death and one woman and two men badly wounded—all neighbours of the man whose house was being robbed. Ordinarily no attempt is made to catch the robbers. One attempt, that succeeded, is worthy of note as showing that Chinese soldiers are not always without that quality, in American parlance, known as "sand." A sergeant with three men was sent to "locate" and capture a robber who was known to be armed with a Mauser rifle. They found him in a house that had a yard in front. From behind this mud wall he shot at these four men eighty times, badly wounding one. He in turn was wounded and disarmed by one of the soldiers who climbed on the top of a neighbouring house while the rest of the posse drew the fire of the robber to the front. The wounded soldier was brought here on a litter, a distance of sixty miles, without any attention having been paid to his wound. The capacity of these people for enduring pain is wonderful. Given good leaders China may yet be able to put an army in the field which must be reckoned with.

RUSSIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

St. Petersburg, October 20.

DEATH OF M. MUROMTSEFF.

The sudden death at Moscow from heart failure of Sergey Andreievitch Muromtseff, President of the First

Duma, has come as a painful shock alike to friends and political enemies—private foes he had none. He was one of the foremost leaders of the old Constitutional Democratic Party (Cadets). Professor Muromtseff, like so many of the "liberal" leaders of modern Russia, was a Moscow man. Beginning life at the Moscow University, a contemporary and friendly rival of men who have been Ministers of State in recent years, M. Muromtseff, unlike many of his contemporaries, stood firmly all his life by the "liberal" ideas which are common to all the youth of Russia. And for those ideas his career suffered time and again, as was the custom of Russia in the days before the Duma provided a safety-valve for the pent-up feelings of political discontent, present in all countries and under all forms of government, but in those days in Russia alone of civilized countries involving police persecution in the interests, nominally, of the principle of autocracy. Thus while M. Muromtseff under the autocracy never found an adequate outlet for the tremendous energy with which he was endowed, others, more pliable if not more able, whose hands had been set with his to proposals for the better government of Russia that in those days were considered high treason, rose later to Ministerial rank under autocratic Emperors. It was not in the nature of M. Muromtseff thus to play traitor to his principles, and for many years, as Professor of Roman Law at the Moscow University, he was a centre of sound "liberal" thought. At the unveiling of the monument to the poet Pushkin—a notable landmark of Moscow on the Tverskoy Boulevard—M. Muromtseff was chosen to pronounce the set oration. A good deal of Russia's greatest poet's work remains still unpublished in Russia, though not unknown in university circles, and M. Muromtseff—naturally, to those who knew him and chose him for the purpose—dealt somewhat largely with the political side of Pushkin's activity, for, like all Russia's original thinkers, Pushkin had come only too often under the ban of the Russian police. For the temerity of his utterances on this occasion M. Muromtseff lost his chair at the Moscow University. He did not then, as many others have done, shake the dust of his native land from off his shoes and seek consolation for wounded ambitions in a foreign land, but became a member of the Moscow Municipal Council, and continued to be a leader of sound liberal thought. The Moscow Bar, for the first time in the history of the Russian Bar, honoured his known talents by inviting him to become a member of their body without requiring any of the usual probation and preliminary tests. He was admitted to the membership of Russian barristers with acclamation, precisely as, many years later, he was acclaimed President of the First Duma.

THE FIRST DUMA.

How that Duma went astray is matter of common knowledge. As M. Muromtseff himself pregnantly put it to me, "We thought we were living in

the twenty-fifth century and found it was only the twentieth." It was at the crisis of the dissolution of the First Duma that he committed the fatal error of following an unworthy lead and leaving St. Petersburg for the soil of Finland, the headquarters of the active revolutionary party. The futile Viborg Manifesto, undoubtedly an act of high treason, followed, and with it the ruin of the great party, as it then was, the old Constitutional Democratic Party. This is no place to deal with these events, but it must be said that M. Muromtseff himself always maintained that he had been the victim of the then Minister of the Interior, who purposely delayed sending him the summons to the Emperor which the President of the Duma was awaiting, until after the President had departed for Finland. The Emperor was at Tsarskoe Selo and the summons was to an audience on the following morning. An Imperial Court carriage and attendants were sent to the station to escort with all honour the President of Russia's First Duma to the presence of his sovereign. It returned empty after a long wait. The sovereign waited still longer in vain until, hours later, an explanation was offered him which utterly damned the Constitutional Democratic Party, stamped them as disloyal subjects and revolutionary plotters who were at that very moment concocting treason on Finnish territory. It says much for the Emperor Nicholas the Second's firmness of purpose in the cause of constitutional reform that the novel institution of the Duma was not promptly abolished altogether at this critical moment, as many of His Majesty's advisers strongly urged. M. Muromtseff had waited in St. Petersburg till the last possible moment before taking train for Finland; the summons to an audience of the Emperor which he was awaiting did not come; he despaired of his sovereign's firmness in the path of constitutional reform; he allowed himself to be carried away by the angry feelings of the moment under severe pressure from the overwhelming majority of the Chamber over which he presided, amid the turmoil and confusion of a crisis when all about him lost their heads and there was no manner of precedents to cling to—so to Viborg by the last train went M. Muromtseff with the rest, accepting the lead of others who should himself have led. His political career was ended, and some years subsequently he underwent, with the rest of the signatories of the Viborg Manifesto, the three months' imprisonment which was thought sufficient punishment for an act of high treason in the case of those in whom loyalty was plainly not so much lacking as experience in dealing with the sudden demands of a great political crisis.

AN ATTRACTIVE PERSONALITY.

Personally M. Muromtseff was a man whom to know was to love, alike for his qualities and for his defects, and to this personal impression was chiefly due the popularity which came to him without seeking among widely different classes of the people. For a Russian he was a man of few words, and

habitually spoke, whether in public speeches or in the free intercourse of friends, as one whose words carried conscious weight. Possibly this habit must be referred to his long experience as a University Professor whose lectures were always prized and popular with Moscow students. To this career he returned after the close of his political life. One of the most methodical men I ever met, he was the object of much affectionate ridicule among his intimates for little peculiarities which earned him the name of the "accurate Muromtseff." His writing-table, for instance, was always kept supplied with three or four different coloured inks; dockets, indorsements, annotations of all kinds being strictly regulated in value and significance according to the ink used. Himself one of the ancient land-holding "nobility" of Russia he felt and, on occasions, would slyly express, the anomaly of his position as a leader of "Liberal" thought in Russia which brought him into close contact with landless men of no birth at all. As a chairman he was unsurpassable and had well earned the position long before the unanimous vote of the First Duma appointed him President. His was the pen—the pen of an eminent jurist—which prepared the final drafts of that enormous mass of reforming legislation which was introduced into the First Duma, and is now being quarried from by Ministers. To him the Duma owes the Standing Orders which still control its methods of work: to him the whole nation owes a debt for the creation of a sound tradition for the playing of the novel role of Russia's First Commoner. The one fatal error of his public life to which his political enemies alone can point is regarded by his friends as but another tribute to his sterling honesty. His solid, straightforward nature was precisely that which least of all could hope to meet successfully the arts employed against him by men whose training made them past masters of political intrigue. Had the President of the First Duma but trusted his sovereign a little more he had never gone to Viborg, and much of the bitter experiences that followed on the Viborg Manifesto—caused by or excused by it according to the point of view—might have been spared the misguided, suffering Russian people. History alone can decide whether the Minister who delayed his sovereign's message, or the President of the Duma whose faith in his sovereign failed him at an unprecedented crisis, shall justly bear before posterity the burden of this weighty charge.

INDIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Jubbulpore, October 13.

DERA GHAZI KHAN.

For several seasons in succession we have heard of the erosion of the Indus, and the threatened destruction of the town of Dera Ghazi Khan. Each monsoon, as the rain descended and the floods rose, scenes of terror and flight

ensued, but year after year the danger passed, and the trend of the Indus set in a less alarming direction. The knell has at length sounded and the city is doomed. At the end of the flood season of 1910, only one-fourth of the town, once the home of 21,000 people remains, the rest has been swallowed by the Indus. Many of the people have found temporary refuge in the neighbourhood, 3,000 are absolutely homeless. All around lie pools black and stagnant, amid flooded water-logged fields. The flood will retire as the river sinks, but the ruin of the town remains. Shops, houses, temples, shrines have been lost in sand banks, and churned into mud. Government has fixed upon a new site some ten miles from the river, and distributed plots at a nominal charge, but the vast majority of the inhabitants, ousted from their old homes, cannot afford to build new ones. The Government has already heavy charges; the new town must have its water supply and drainage system, its pavements and roads, schools and hospitals, all must fall on finances of the Punjab Funds for houses for the homeless cannot be guaranteed. It is estimated that at least half a lakh of rupees will be required for this purpose. An appeal has been made to the charitably disposed, which will surely meet with a generous response in India, where all shades and grades are so benevolent to their fellow-castesmen.

THE ARMS ACT.

In spite of the strictness of supervision on the frontier, arms are constantly being smuggled through the Khyber and other passes, and sold to tribesmen. There is a case before the Courts just now of an Afridi charged under the Arms Act with systematically smuggling arms. It has been proved that he received at least Rs. 3,000 paid on nine different occasions since January of this year as the price of arms. On this occasion the rifles passed through Peshawar, and so it has been possible on a lucky day to seize the delinquent and bring him to justice. As a rule there is a constant leakage of arms through the Amir's territory into neutral ground. The Afghans are all armed, and it is easy enough for the Ruler to feign ignorance of the doings of his subjects. The Persian Gulf blockade is not yet so perfect that there is likely to be any shortage of arms in Afghanistan. A heavy price is willingly paid by the tribesmen over the border. A man can there live by his rifle alone, even if he does not possess a roof tree or a spare coat, he is yet a power in the land as he stalks about, rifle in hand. Everything is willingly sacrificed by the whole family for arms and ammunition. Armed the tribesman will be, and he then feels independent, and at liberty to join in any ruction going, be the quarrel small or great. Fighting is meat and drink to him. As long as such conditions last, we need never be surprised to hear of unrest on the North-west Frontier. During the last six months or so, indeed, scarcely a week has passed without a report coming in of some exciting incident, and now a

raid by a body of seventy-eight men has to be added to the record.

The trouble, on this occasion, has been traced to the Lakha Khel and Orakzai tribes, who were, perhaps, not sufficiently impressed by our lightning campaign of last year, when the ring-leaders actually submitted while their allies were still gleefully approaching the rendezvous. They are undoubtedly restless still. Be the cause what it may, as long as they feel that a powerful neighbour can practically shield them from the vengeance of the Government of India, it is almost impossible to bring the offenders to book who have nipped over the border into Afghan territory. The only resource is to declare all uncaught offenders outlaw; and year by year the roll increases until it is now estimated that outlaws number quite 900 persons. These restless beings are responsible for most, if not all, the deeds of violence committed against the British Raj, and the remedy seems to be in a re-organization of the Border Military Police. This is the age of improving and levelling up the services, and it appears that low pay and insufficient European supervision have been fruitful in producing a low standard of efficiency in the Border Police, so that re-organization can no longer be postponed. It may then be hoped that more rogues will be caught and that the 900 outlaws roaming over our frontier, may be brought to book, or at least so severely hustled that it will no longer be worth their while to spend their lives in breaking the simple rules respecting life and property maintained by British influence.

DISASTER AT SORON.

From Agra district comes a typical tale of disaster to pilgrims at the annual bathing festival in the Ganges, at Soron. Thousands of pilgrims had camped on a strip of land which has never before been flooded in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The Ganges, however, suddenly rose in the night, and the strip of land became an island with deep water all round. Many of the pilgrims joined arms and faced the flood which rose breast high. Others were carried off singly in the darkness and confusion, at least 200 are supposed to have been drowned, but the number will never accurately be known as these people were pilgrims from all parts of India. The Deputy Collector and the police with the aid of boats rescued many, but the true hero of the occasion was the elephant named Jung Bahadur belonging to a visitor at the fair. The redoubtable Jung Bahadur with ropes tied to his trappings, swam out to the distressed pilgrims again and again. They clung to the ropes and were towed to land. In this way over 1,000 persons who were in imminent danger of death by drowning were saved by the elephant.

THE VICEROY.

As Lord Minto's stay draws to a close, it becomes a whirl of farewells, entertainments and presentations. At Viceregal Lodge, Simla, the ladies, Indian and European, of the Punjab, on the 7th instant, assembled and presented to Lady Minto a pearl necklace as a

souvenir of her residence in India, and as a memento of her keen interest in connexion with the Dufferin Fund. The Dufferin nurses are trained to attend Zenana ladies and are also attached to Government hospitals in the hopes of attracting caste ladies to the women's wards. The nurses are always native or Eurasian women and they hold the necessary diplomas, but the women of India hold back in their ignorance and, probably fearing any innovation, millions of them still suffer from neglect and mismanagement in the seclusion of the Zenanas, rather than avail themselves of the manifest advantages of the Dufferin scheme. The machinery is, however, in working order, should a movement in favour of relaxing caste rules set in. In the meantime Lady Minto's name is associated with an entirely different class of nurses, supplied by the Minto Nursing Association for Europeans, and this fills a felt need which is eagerly appreciated, especially in the districts where trained nurses are at a premium.

PORTUGAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Lisbon, October 9.

THE REPUBLIC'S FIRST SUNDAY.

The Irish Dominican Church of Santo Corpo looked this morning like the Committee Rooms of a Tory candidate of pronounced imperialistic views during a *khaki* election. Over the outer portal hung the British flag, while the priests in the Sacristy wore miniature Union Jacks in their button-holes. It is enough to make the founders of the Church turn in their graves. Hundreds of years ago they fled thither before the Ironsides of Cromwell, and now the red flag which waved amid the ranks of the Puritans and which they looked upon as the very ensign of Hell is worn with pride and with confidence by their successors. "England's crook red" replaced for the moment as a talisman the scapular of Our Lady of Mount Carmel and the flowing robe of Saint Dominic. And it proved a perfectly efficient talisman, for whereas a German Lazarist—the Queen's confessor—was brutally murdered in his own house after the doors had been battered in with axes, not one of the Irish monks has been molested. The fear of the Emperor's wrath did not prevent the revolutionists from sending five bullets after Father Zimmerman, the learned German Jesuit, when he escaped from Quelhas monastery. One of these bullets killed or wounded somebody else whose name has not yet been ascertained, but it might just as well have killed the Superior of the Jesuits. The Irish Dominicans, on the other hand, can freely walk the streets, indeed they are the only monks in all Portugal who can do so. It is true that monks of almost every other European nationality also walk the streets very frequently and in groups, but they can hardly be said to do so "freely", considering that they are always prisoners on their way

to gaol, surrounded by abusive soldiers and sailors with naked swords, and followed by jeering crowds.

The Irish Nuns of the Bon Successo, Belem, enjoy the same immunity under the entwined crosses of Saints George, Andrew and Patrick. Even English Catholic ladies who have entered Portuguese Religious Orders are released from custody once their nationality is ascertained.

With a small British flag in one hand and a permit from the Republican Minister of Foreign Affairs in the other (the permit not worth the paper it was written on, the flag of almost thaumaturgic virtue), the Dominican Father O'Sullivan sallied forth to-day to the Arsenal in which several hundred Portuguese nuns are herded together like cattle, and procured the release of an English lady, Mrs. Tipping, of the Dorothean Order of Religions. When the convent of that order in Quelhas was pillaged on Thursday last Mrs. Tipping was carried prisoner to the Arsenal with the other nuns. As soon as she was discovered to be English, she was given a separate room, supplied with everything she wanted, and treated with the utmost consideration. Now she is living in the house of a friend, and in a short time she will be allowed to leave for England. Meanwhile, the Spanish, Italian, French and other nuns still remain in prison.

To return, however, to the Irish Dominican Church. On the table in the sacristy which supported the books connected with the business affairs of the Church were three other small British flags. Over other churches waved Spanish, Swiss, French, Italian and other flags, but a Chinese would have pronounced all those flags as emphatically "bad joss," since with two exceptions all the churches over which they waved were closed, while, thanks to the Union Jack, the Irish chapel was the only one wherein Mass was celebrated to-day. The two other churches that remained open were Portuguese, but in neither of them was there any service, so far as I am aware, and certainly there was no congregation.

Even in Corpo Santo, as the Irish Dominican Church is called, the congregation did not number over forty persons, and of these more than thirty were women and children, a considerable proportion of the women belonging to that class of preternaturally old grannies of the lower classes who seem to pass all their lives in the Continental churches, curled up in a faded shawl, silent and cat-like in some obscure corner and seldom giving any sign that they are awake or even alive. At the request of the British Minister a guard of soldiers had been sent to protect the church, but it hardly seemed that they would succeed in keeping out the sailors and the mob which wanted to wreck it. Every time the doors swung on its hinges, every time the floor creaked under a passing tread, the scanty, huddled congregation looked round, white and wild-eyed. Once during the service a drunken revolutionary blue-jacket entered the church and began talking in a loud voice, but the

soldiers managed to coax him outside and to keep him there. Until the congregation left, his angry voice could be heard rising and falling. I could not understand what he said, but his remarks must have been listened to with intense interest by those inside the church who understood Portuguese. When the bluejacket had entered the church I certainly expected that we would have some shooting, and Father O'Sullivan, the officiating clergyman, seemed to think so too, judging by the way he turned round at a point where the rubrics do not prescribe any such movement. But the circumstances justified, I think, this slight departure from precedent, for the position was dangerous, more dangerous perhaps than any of those present were aware, for if the sailors and anti-clericals had insisted on destroying the church, the soldiers guarding it would never have resorted to violence in its defence. For Lisbon is now in an even worse position than Stamboul was on April 13, 1909. It is ruled by the private soldier, by the bluejacket, and by the mob; and it has nowhere in the background a "Shadow of God upon Earth," because it believes not in the existence of God. A warrant officer of the Navy commands the troops which, from the heights above the Avenida Liberdade, dominate the capital; and, in fear and trembling, Generals and Field-Marsbals obey him. But above this young warrant-officer is a higher power still, a Republican and atheistical newspaper from whose editorial offices the country is ruled.

The editor of "*La Lucta*" is master of the situation because he is the humble servant of His Present Majesty, the Mutineer. Other anti-Christian newspapers co-operate with him. To-day, for instance, the editor of the "*Seculo*" arrested Senhor Pinto, the advocate of the Jesuits, with all his family, because that gentleman could not or would not tell where the treasure of the Jesuits is hidden. On Thursday last I myself was arrested in the street by a private soldier because I have on the back of my head an old scar on which the hair does not grow and which the soldier suspected to be a clerical tonsure. I would not advise a newspaper to send hither any member of its staff who, in addition to being clean-shaven, is also slightly bald at the back of the head.

When the faithful few in the Corpo Santo had reached the end of the Service they were in no hurry to go, for there would probably be a demonstration outside. But they all got away without sustaining any bodily injury. Drooping, lazy, and indifferent, from its flagpost outside, in the unaccustomed company of two gigantic stone saints, the flag of England had been a more efficacious protection than the prayers of all the Saints in the Calendar; had been a more potent talisman than the holy relics in all the other churches.

And this is Sunday One of the Portuguese Republic. Work in all the Government offices, newspaper offices, taverns, coffee-houses, shops: the building operations in the Avenida Palace Hotel, where I am staying, go

on as hard as ever. From the balcony of his room in the Praca do Commercio the President of the Republic salutes shouting crowds and a discordant brass band. The brass band is playing the new Portuguese anthem, a tune which owes its origin to a wave of patriotism which swept the country a long time back, when there was some misunderstanding with England in regard to Mashonaland, or to some territory in that vicinity. Of course the words will now be changed, for there is no anti-British feeling here. England is, on the contrary, extremely popular, though she is the only Power in Europe which has the courage to protect the monks of her own nationality, and though she gave refuge to the exiled King Manoel and sent cruisers to accompany his yacht from the Tagus to Gibraltar.

All the members of the Cabinet come out on the balcony, bowing and smiling. Afterwards the President of the Republic visits the so-called barricades and the camp. He converses familiarly with the soldiers and the bluejackets, — perhaps because there are no officers or extremely few. Yes, this is a busy, a memorable day. Sunday One of the Republic was not ushered in by the sound of the church-going bell. Bells rang indeed, but not to the blow of their iron tongues. They rang abruptly, brokenly, to showers of bullets that

glad to be relieved of all further responsibility. He was exceedingly glad to see such a large attendance. It showed that the subject was one to which they were determined to find some solution. All he had to suggest was of a constructive nature. It was not his intention to assail anyone personally or any particular class, but to find some method by which all interests could be conserved. Shanghai's interest in rubber was exceedingly large. It had embarked upon the industry of rubber-growing and sunk a very large sum, estimated at over Tls. 30,000,000. He supposed that some mistakes had been made. It was quite possible that at the time of the boom vendors put somewhat extravagant values upon their property. But no-one was compelled to buy. Such mistakes as had been made could probably be remedied. There was a general feeling that there was a good basis, at all events, in all the companies. Though some estates had been purchased at high values, there was a possibility that under economical management the whole of the investors' money could be saved. He thought that many would agree that many of the estates were under-capitalized, and had not sufficient funds for working. Some companies already had nearly reached the end of the sums available for development and would have to look round for further help. It

companies absolutely refused to consider any sort of amalgamation, that they were satisfied that their companies were on a good basis, did not require any assistance, and did not think any benefits were to be derived from an amalgamation. There were at any rate a number of weaker companies—10, 12, 15, or 20, he did not know how many—but there were companies that might amalgamate with the best of advantage possible to themselves. A dozen weak units, scattered and disunited, would go under much more readily than six, seven, or twelve units brought together united in their management, and in their control. It was not at all impossible that if there was an amalgamation of these weaker companies they might obtain financial assistance to a point where they would be able to give profitable returns. Before any such amalgamation could take place it would be necessary to have a revaluation of the estates. He quite recognized that that meant time and it also meant money. Before a corporate amalgamation on a very large scale could take place there must be a revaluation. He thought, however, that Shanghai at the moment was not prepared for a large scheme of corporate amalgamation.

Realizing that, but not losing sight of it as the goal to be aimed at, there was the first part of the amalgamation

to the estates. If their companies amalgamated they could have in charge as agents or managing director a man thoroughly expert in all the details of rubber growing and estate management, and under him there would be the necessary clerical staff to carry on the office work. They would have the benefit of the advice of the best expert who could be got and who would visit all the estates and be in touch with their managers and be able to report to the Shanghai directors and shareholders, once a month, reliable details of the estates and their working. They would also have their own office to attend to the shipping of the produce without any further charges. All these could be done at a very great saving indeed—how much he was unable to say, but it would be some three or four lakhs a year between this end and the Straits. Further they could carry the grouping to the estate managers. So far as geographical conditions would admit the estates could be in charge of experienced general managers, under whom would be assistant managers, who would be under the control of the general estate managers. This should do away with the dual system in vogue and the visiting agent, which also added to the cost of administration. All these things he thought were practicable and necessary, but before the scheme could be carried into effect a number of gentlemen in Shanghai would have to pass a self-denying ordinance, and he was certain there were public-spirited men here who were prepared to forgo their own personal emoluments for the interests of the companies and the shareholders they represented.

There was, therefore, the possibility of bringing a certain number of companies together; that was as far as the managers and agents were concerned. There was a number of other companies and agents who would not stand in the way of amalgamation. It was true that there were certain technical difficulties in the way. It was necessary for a director to have a qualification in every company that he directed. He thought that it would be possible to pass in most of the companies a short resolution allowing the appointment of directors who were not shareholders. That might sound like a novel suggestion, it was novel in Shanghai, but it was not novel in the commercial world where there were directors on the Boards of companies in which they had little or no interest. In order to arrive at some scheme by which that might be worked out, it was necessary first of all to appoint a Committee. He had endeavoured to show what he thought could be done—what was practicable. They would have to start on a small scale; but whether or not this scheme was practicable it was for this Committee to decide. A Committee should therefore be appointed at this meeting to consider this suggestion that he had made and also other suggestions. There had been made the suggestion of a great trust to take over the companies. Other suggestions had been made. His proposition was that all these schemes should be given to a Committee who should

carefully consider them and make a further report to the Shanghai public or this meeting, expressing their opinion whether or not this or any scheme was practicable. He had found the greatest difficulty in getting a Committee, but four or five gentlemen had allowed their names to go before this meeting as a beginning. He had approached, he might almost say, dozens of persons and asked them to join the Committee, but while they wished the scheme success they begged to be excused. On this Committee they wanted public-spirited men who would give some of their time without reward in order to investigate these schemes and say if it were possible to save the Shanghai rubber industry from some of the loss which must inevitably fall upon it. It was proposed that the Committee should not exceed fifteen. There had been a suggestion that there should be a Rubber Grower's Association. This was an excellent scheme and he thought that it should be brought before the Committee and that shareholders be invited to join such an association. There would then be some definite legal body which would elect a Committee which would perhaps be the best possible Committee that could be formed in Shanghai to consider all the schemes concerning the rubber industry.

That was all he had to say, and he had now to propose this resolution before the meeting. After it was seconded it would be opened to discussion.

Mr. Cecil Holliday said that he had great pleasure in seconding this resolution. It was couched in the widest possible terms. It would cover anything or everything; it empowered the committee to carry out investigations in any direction, or in any way they pleased. The resolution took into consideration the position of no companies. It applied to companies that were flourishing or the reverse. Shanghai had invested a great deal of money in the rubber industry, distributed, he understood, between forty-six companies, with an average capital of Tls. 550,000 to Tls. 600,000. Each had its directors, secretaries, and general managers, and Straits agents. This represented a very considerable sum per annum, at least, he would say, 3½ lakhs. This was not altogether desirable because rubber companies did not compete against each other as mercantile houses; they were farmers, not traders, and in forming co-operation not competition had long been aimed at. If the management were concentrated, the entire work could probably be done at a cost of Tls. 60,000 to Tls. 80,000 per annum which would make an appreciable difference to the return on Capital invested. Besides that probably there would be other savings which could be effected, and efficiency would certainly be augmented. It was obvious, therefore, that if some scheme of co-operation could be effected considerable benefits would accrue to those in Shanghai who had invested money in rubber. The ideal of course would be an amalgamation of all the Shanghai Companies. That would be a world power. But the difficulties were so great that such a scheme was

universally admitted to be impossible. If it were possible to amalgamate some companies, at least some ends would be attained, but even here there were great difficulties. Numbers of gentlemen had invested money in rubber on the understanding that they should be directors; a number of firms had supported rubber companies on consideration of being appointed agents. To ask all these people to give up these things from purely altruistic motives was to ask a very great deal. "A" might say to "B" that his company was quite good, that it was well able to pay its agency and management fees and good dividends to its shareholders, why should it come in with another company that could not do any of these three things? To that it would be very difficult to frame an answer. Again, any amalgamated scheme of working might find itself against company law, and to get round that difficulty might be by no means easy. These were not the only difficulties by any means. It would be for the committee, if appointed, to consider and report upon all these matters. He had great pleasure in seconding the resolution which, in his humble opinion provided the only possible way by which any good could be done.

Herr M. Koppel proceeded to the platform and asked the audience to listen to a few words of his before they passed any resolution. He was glad that his suggestion made by a letter in the "N. C. D. News" to amalgamate Shanghai rubber companies had been taken up in a similar form by several parties. He thought it was possible that if this scheme was carried it might relieve to some extent the present burdensome financial crisis from which everybody is suffering more or less. It was his humble impression that a man who enjoyed the public confidence to a higher degree than the convener of this meeting, Mr. E. S. Little, and who offered his esteemed services to the public should take the lead in this movement. He meant their venerable and authentic doyen of the British Bar, Mr. Drummond. He would be the man to take lead in such an important movement for Shanghai (Applause). They must remember that Mr. Drummond had been for many years Director or Chairman on the board of the only flourishing rubber company that Shanghai ever possessed (laughter and cries of "Ah"), and his experience was invaluable. Therefore he wished they would pass a resolution in the sense suggested by him. The rest of Herr Koppel's speech comprised insinuations against the convener, which were received with hisses.

After a pause Mr. Koppel again rose and proposed that this meeting be adjourned *sine die* in order to approach Mr. Drummond. The proposal was received with more hissing amid which the speaker left the hall, the audience cheering heartily when the door had closed behind him.

The Chairman remarked that it had been somewhat painful to listen to the last speaker, but he must say that

he would welcome in every possible way Mr. Drummond's taking the leadership of this meeting. He had already asked him if he would be good enough to take the chair and lead the meeting, and he wished to say that he was quite prepared to sink himself completely out of sight, to ask Mr. Drummond to lead the Committee or to do anything under his orders, or to take no place whatever, just as the committee desired. (Loud applause)

Mr. J. Watt read a long address upon the proposed resolution. He mentioned that under the Hongkong Ordinances the Governor had discretionary powers of inspection and interference as regards irregularities. One-fifth of the shareholders of a company registered in Hongkong could petition the Governor to investigate the affairs of such company by means of inspectors, who would submit a report to the Governor. Under the Ordinances a company could also appoint inspectors for a similar purpose. While he did not allege the existence of circumstances which such an investigation would imply he advocated the acquisition of the power he had referred to in case of need. He went on to criticize the lack of information imparted by directors of rubber companies, and supported the election of a committee to further the views he had expressed.

There being no further speakers Mr. Little put the resolution to the meeting, and amid applause, declared it unanimously carried.

Mr. Little then asked the meeting to suggest gentlemen for the Committee of Management, and the following were chosen:—

Messrs. Brodie A. Clarke, J. D. Clarke, Cecil Holliday, E. S. Little, W. V. Drummond, E. C. Pearce, L. J. Cubitt, W. A. Jackson, H. D. Hutchison, J. Watt, H. Sinter, M. B. Afshar, H. T. M. Bell, G. H. Potts and S. A. Hardoon.

Mr. Little said that that concluded the business of the meeting. He thanked all present for their attendance.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to Mr. Little, proposed by Mr. Benjamin.

THE VULCAN IRONWORKS, LD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The second ordinary general meeting of the above company was held at 2 Kiukiang Road, yesterday. There were present:—Messrs. A. W. Burkill (Chairman), O. Thoreesen, N. E. Cornish (Directors), A. S. Wilson (Legal Adviser) C. R. Burkill, W. M. Law, R. C. B. Fennell, W. B. O. Middleton, J. D. Strang, and C. A. Skinner (Secretary).

The Chairman: Gentlemen, As the accounts and report have been in your hands for some days, I will, with your permission, take them as read. At the last annual meeting, the chairman in his speech said that until our turn-over was greatly increased, we could not hope to make a profit. During the past year, the

turn-over has increased some 70 per cent, but owing to the very keen competition for all work, the profits on the contracts undertaken were not large, still, we have done better than 1909, and as we have now got a good name for our work, we hope that this year will see another substantial increase in our turn-over, and reduce the percentage of indirect charges on the work done. The loss for the year is Tls. 17,527.38, but if you take from this Tls. 1,455.04 preliminary expenses written off, which item will not occur again, the loss is Tls. 16,074.34. We have made the usual provision for depreciation of our plant, etc., and this comes to Tls. 15,733.66 and further there is the very heavy charge for interest of Tls. 29,595.77 for mortgage and borrowed money. This company is practically short of Tls. 300,000 capital and all the time you are working on borrowed money, eliminating the interest on the mortgage Tls. 7,800, you have paid Tls. 21,795.77 interest on what should be your capital, so if you had a proper capital, and no interest to pay, your Accounts would have shown a profit of Tls. 4,268.39, instead of a loss of Tls. 17,527.38. With this heavy sum of interest to pay every year, it is extremely doubtful if the shareholders will get a dividend for some years to come. Turning to accounts, as compared with last year, land shows an increase of Tls. 6,432.44; this is due to the fact that we have redeveloped our foreshore and increased our area by 14 mow, 4 fun, 5 li, 7 haon, and our total area is now about 50 mow. We are gradually filling up this foreshore, but the question of bunding, etc., will have to be gone into later on. Buildings are Tls. 2,032.80 less, additions were Tls. 303.95 and the depreciation Tls. 2,336.75. Machinery, Plant, etc., stands at Tls. 8,977.52 less than last year, additions during the year were Tls. 5,072.82, sales Tls. 1,412.91 and depreciation Tls. 12,637.43. Slipway Account is Tls. 583.38 more, we have lengthened this and rebuilt it partly. Launching ways and blocks are Tls. 1,049.05 less, and have as usual been carefully valued. Pattern and Mould stands at same figure as last year although many more have been made. Furniture and fittings are Tls. 873.81 less, depreciation and sale of a safe made during the year. Sundry debtors stand at Tls. 29,422.46 more, due to the bigger quantity of work on hand at the end of our financial year, practically all of this money has been collected. Stock on hand: this is Tls. 7,903.68 less than last year, but we have about Tls. 30,000 worth of new stock imported for contracts, so that really our old stock has been worked down to about Tls. 72,000. We have now got a good working stock and I cannot see how we can do with a smaller quantity. Work in progress is Tls. 5,029.96 more and I wish the amount was a great deal greater.

The various other items are of no special interest. As regards our liabilities, the only difference is that sundry creditors are some Tls. 8,000 more, the chief amount is Tls. 24,000 odd

due the general managers, the others creditors have all been paid; of the amount due the general managers, Tls. 3,000 was for interest, since paid, Tls. 12,000 odd for goods supplied and Tls. 9,250 our remuneration for the year ending August 31, 1908 and 31st Aug. 1910; for 1909 we made no charge. Bills payable are Tls. 30,000 more, for stock to be used on contract work; these have been met. As regards the future, we are using every endeavour to effect economies connected with the proper working of the Works and to increase our output. I would like to take this opportunity of expressing the appreciation of the board of directors and general managers of the very excellent way the whole of the staff have worked. Mr. Strang as manager, has been untiring in this efforts, and the result of the year's work, when, considering the many difficulties he has had to contend with, and the heavy interest charges to be met, is in my opinion very satisfactory.

Mr. Law said that he desired to ask three questions: was it true that the company was actually making a loss on the contract for the erection of Messrs. Alfred Holt's transit sheds? Was it a fact that the foreman carpenter had received notice of dismissal for underestimating the quantity of paint required for these sheds, and if so, would the general managers explain why the blame should not rest upon the manager and/or the chief draughtsman? Were Messrs. A. R. Burkill and Sons still enjoying the lease of a portion of the company's property at a nominal rental of Tls. 10 per annum, and if so would the directors take immediate steps to have a reassessment of this rental?

The Chairman refused to answer Mr. Law's first two questions on the ground that Mr. Law was connected with a rival concern. As regards the lease for Tls. 10 the shed in question was put up by the general managers to store Tls. 20,000 to 30,000 worth of angles and plates, bought by the general managers for the Vulcan Ironworks, but for which the latter were unable to pay. The company had been allowed to draw upon these goods from time to time as it required them, and no interest had been charged.

Mr. Law suggested that the shed was built to store galvanized iron sheets which were not bought for, or intended for, the Vulcan Iron Works.

The Chairman replied that the shed was erected at a cost of Tls. 700, and the Vulcan Iron Works had had the use of a portion of it.

Mr. Law then addressed the meeting. He reminded the Chairman of his optimistic views at the meeting of December 7, 1908, and suggested that as the company lost over Tls. 47,000 in two years the shareholders had put their money on the wrong horse. He criticized what he described as the free use of the pruning knife, namely the large amount written off for depreciation, amounting in the last four years to Tls. 111,265. He also suggested that several members of the European staff could be dispensed with, and that

there was no necessity for the entire European staff to enjoy a vacation during the past financial year. Finally he requested the directors to endeavour to manage the company more economically, and suggested that until the company was on a dividend-earning basis the directors should forgo their fees, and the auditor should receive Tls. 250 per annum, their remuneration when the company was first incorporated.

In reply to Mr. Law the Chairman admitted that there had been a loss of over Tls. 47,000 during the past two years, but the last year that Mr. Law was connected with the company the loss had been Tls. 130,000 on the working account. As general managers his (the Chairman's) firm had a bigger interest in the company than anyone else.

Mr. Law—You are secured; we are not.

The Chairman replied that that did not make the slightest difference. His firm had a great deal more money in the company than anyone else. They were creditors for the amount of Tls. 225,000. As regards the question of holidays, one member of the staff, one man, took his holiday, on doctor's advice, and if others had holidays it was really up to the general managers to arrange a matter of that kind. They did not consider the sum of Tls. 400 excessive for the work the auditors had to do. The new men had been engaged because it was absolutely necessary.

Mr. Law said that he made these remarks simply to safeguard his interests. He was the second biggest shareholder. They refused to answer questions because he was an engineer, which they would have been bound to answer had he been a piece-goods merchant.

The Chairman said that he had gone through a good deal at the hands of Mr. Law. There was scarcely any need to remind him that if the general managers called in their Tls 225,000 the company would be unable to meet it.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Thoresen: that the accounts, as presented, for the year ending August 31, 1910, be adopted and passed.

Proposed by Mr. W. B. O. Middleton, seconded by Mr. W. M. Law: that the appointment of Messrs. A. W. Burkill and N. E. Cornish as directors be hereby confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. C. R. Burkill, seconded by Mr. W. M. Law: that Mr. O. Thoresen be re-elected director for the ensuing year.

Proposed by Mr. N. E. Cornish, seconded by Mr. H. C. Gulland; that Messrs. G. H. and N. Thomson be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year.

The Chairman then proposed the last resolution, which read as follows:—

"That until otherwise determined the qualification of every Director shall be the holding in his own right of not less than fifty shares," instead of not less than two hundred shares, as heretofore.

He explained that it was not always easy to find directors who held 200 shares and the resolution would simplify matters considerably.

Mr. Thoresen seconded the resolution. It was carried on a show of hands.

Mr. Law then demanded a poll, which was taken, with the result that there were 1336 shares in favour of the resolution, and 1053 against.

The Chairman declared the resolution carried, and this concluded the business of the meeting.

REPORT.

THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Directors submit the following audited account of the Company for the year ended September 30, 1910.

Profit and Loss Account—The balance at credit of this account amounts to Tls. 21,316.10 which the Directors recommend be apportioned as under:—

Write off Property account..	1,362.17
Write off Plant and Machinery...Depreciation	15,671.37
Write off Furniture...Depreciation	298.28
Carry forward to new account	3,984.28

Tls. 21,316.10

The machinery has received the usual care and attention. The sum of Tls. 21,485.85 has been spent on repairs and renewals which has been charged to working.

Directors.—Mr. C. Rayner retires by rotation, but being eligible offers himself for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, who offer themselves for re-appointment.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

(Cents Omitted.)

Dr.	Tls.
To Interest Account ...	19,798
Less—Net Rental Chinese Houses	4,243
	15,555
" Directors' Fees.....	3,750
" Auditors' Fees	350
" Balance 30th Sept. 1910...	21,316

Tls... 40,971

Cr.	Tls.
By Balance Sept. 30, 1909 ...	3,713
" Transfer Fees	79
" Working Account	37,178

Tls. 40,971

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

LIABILITIES	Tls.
Dr.	
To Capital Account	628.80
" Reserve Fund Account	175.00
" Unclaimed Dividends ...	2,662

To Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (secured on the company's Properties)..	278,201
" Sundry Creditors	17,407
" Profit and Loss Account.	21,316

Tls. ...1,122,787

ASSETS.	Cr.	Tls.
By Property	349,123	
Less — Written off depreciation to 30th Sept. 1909	89,770	259,362
" Plant and Machinery Account	791,516	
Less — Written off depreciation to 30th Sept. 1909	317,845	473,671
" Ginning Mill Plant Account	25,768	
Less — Written off depreciation to 30th Sept. 1909	21,268	4,500
" Furniture Account	7,209	
Less — Written off depreciation to 30th Sept. 1909	2,910	4,298
" Sundry Debtors		8,078
" Unexpired Fire Premiums..		4,187
" Stocks on hand:—		
Cotton	36,026	
Yarn	302,065	
Waste	207	
Stores	27,909	
Coal	2,481	368,690
		Tls. ...1,122,787

Shanghai, October 14, 1910.

G. WUILLEUMIER.

Secretary.

A. HIDE
HARRY DE GRAY } Directors.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and hereby certify that the above Balance Sheet is, in our opinion, properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs as shown by the books of the Company.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Auditors.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
If the blood is laden with impurities it spreads disease as it circulates through the organs of the human body—Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Brain. Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scourvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.—ADVT.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

"THE KOBE HERALD."

London, October 28.

The suggestion to hold a federal Home Rule conference is producing indignant protest from the older school of Conservatives, among them Lord Hugh Cecil. "The Times" to-day supports the suggestion in its editorial columns, boldly declaring that it is the only alternative to certain defeat of the Unionist party at the Elections, which must follow the collapse of the Conference now in progress.

Mr. Asquith, the Premier, addressing his constituents to-night, referred to the present Conference and appealed to his hearers to exercise patience and confidence, which, he said, he believed would prove to have been not misplaced.

San Francisco, October 29.

A Japanese Training Squadron is expected to arrive here on the 19th. The American Naval authorities have given orders to a portion of the Pacific Squadron of the U.S. which is now at Honduras to return to San Francisco and welcome the Japanese Squadron, remaining in San Francisco till it departs.—"Osaka Asahi."

New York, October 28.

Mr. Roosevelt is carrying on a very active campaign, delivering on an average eight speeches a day in various places.—"Osaka Asahi."

This evening, Mr. Root, ex-Secretary of the Interior, is to speak in Manhattan Hall in New York. It is said that one of his objects is to deny the rumour that Mr. Roosevelt is aiming to secure a nomination as candidate for the presidency of the United States in 1912.—"Osaka Asahi."

October 29.

A rumour is current that Mr. Strauss, American Minister to Turkey, is about to resign his post.—"Osaka Asahi."

Twelve hundred female teachers in the primary schools in Pennsylvania have formed an union and joined the labour union.—"Osaka Asahi."

Washington, October 29.

On the 27th Mr. Roosevelt reached his fifth-second year and celebrations of his birthday are being held. On one of the occasions, he attacked Mr. Dix, the Democratic candidate for the Governorship of New York State severely and declared him to be an enemy of the labour party.—"Osaka Mainichi."

Mr. George C. Holt, Judge of Southern New York, has declined an invitation to attend an official dinner party, giving as his reason that he does not wish to sit down with Mr. Roosevelt. It is said that this is due to Mr. Roosevelt's attacks on judges, which has been a feature of his statements lately.—"Osaka Mainichi."

London, October 29.

The number of visitors to the Japan-British Exhibition on its closing day was 200,000 in spite of the rainy weather. The figure in the official returns is given at about 7,000,000, as the total number of visitors since the opening of the Exhibition, which is a

little short of the record for the Anglo-French Exhibition. The Japanese Exhibition Commissioners are making preparations for the farewell dinner. The Queen has accepted presents consisting of Japanese trees as souvenirs of the Exhibition.—"Jiji Shimpo."

October 30.

While political circles are speculating as to the authorship of the persistent campaign being carried on in the Unionist Press under the veil of anonymity for the furtherance of the idea of holding a federal conference, "The Morning Leader" has unearthed a speech by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in the course of the debate in the House of Commons over Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill of 1886, a speech in which the present federal scheme was submitted as an alternative to Mr. Gladstone's measure, which measure wrecked the Liberal party in the year mentioned. This discovery suggests that the Liberal contention that the idea of a federal conference is being pushed by the Tariff Reform wing of the Unionist party is quite justified.—"Osaka Mainichi."

October 31.

Despite official assurances Lord Charles Beresford continues his efforts to stir up a naval agitation. He told a meeting of 5,000 people at Walthamstow to-night that Great Britain had already lost the command of the sea and that the only hope of regaining it was to build rapidly and extensively on the proceeds of a substantial loan.—"Osaka Mainichi."

It is reported in a Montevideo dispatch that the disturbances in Uruguay are growing graver. About 10,000 republicans are arming.—"Osaka Asahi."

November 1.

A Constantinople telegram states that a newspaper which is the organ of the Young Turkish party, has published a leading article severely attacking Bulgaria.—"Osaka Asahi."

According to a Berlin dispatch, the German Budget for 1911 is expected to reveal a deficiency of £5,000,000, and the general view is that it will be necessary to float a national loan.—"Osaka Asahi."

New York, October 30.

Before several thousand spectators, three aviators flew round the statue of the Goddess of Liberty, in New York Harbour, which is situated thirty miles from the flying-ground.—"Osaka Mainichi."

Washington, October 30

Mr. William Hearst, the newspaper magnate, has contributed an article to the "New York World" attacking Mr. Roosevelt. He declares that Mr. Roosevelt's actions are inconsistent and devoid of any settled principle. Moreover, he is full of ambition and acts quite rashly and unreasonably. In addition Mr. Hearst criticizes Mr. Roosevelt's attack on Bossism as being too individualistic and too narrow. He announces that Mr. Roosevelt had repelled Mr. Barnes, one of the Republican bosses, by reason of the fact that the latter is his private enemy, and that in place of Mr. Barnes, Mr.

Roosevelt has recommended Mr. Root, one of his friends and a senator, as the boss of the Republican party.—"Osaka Mainichi."

Harbin, October 31.

In Manchuria, a station on the Siberian railway, thirty-one cases of plague have broken out, fifteen cases terminating fatally. At present, the epidemic is spreading among Chinese only.—"Osaka Asahi."

Vienna, November 1.

In a division of the Turkish army which is now taking part in the manoeuvres, several cases of cholera have broken out. The disease is gradually spreading and the whole division has been isolated.—"Osaka Mainichi."

October 31.

With regard to the elections of a Governor of New York, the canvassing is now at its height. Newspapers report that the Democrats are far more in favour than the Republicans, but in stock exchange circles, it is stated that Mr. Stimson, the Republican candidate, has gained two supporters to the Democratic candidate's (Mr. Dix's) one.—"Osaka Asahi."

The porters' strike which broke out in Jersey City has influenced New York, and about 10,000 porters belonging to the seven great forwarding Companies are now on strike. They are so violent as to overturn the wagons on the streets, and a great disturbance is threatened. In consequence, all the wagons belonging to the forwarding Companies are guarded by three policemen, one of the police being armed with a rifle, while one is on horseback. A great quantity of goods has accumulated in the Central Station, and some of the goods are rotting. There are some signs that 3,000 porters belonging to the department stores are going on strike too. The authorities are maintaining a close watch on them.—"Osaka Asahi."

London, November 2.

The Japanese Embassy to-day handed to the Admiralty the entire collection of models of Japanese men-of-war which was shown at the Exhibition. The Admiralty, in a gracious acknowledgement of the gift, states that the collection will be placed on view at the Greenwich Hospital for public inspection.—"Osaka Mainichi."

It is officially announced that the total number of visitors to the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition was 8,350,000.—"Osaka Mainichi."

The Liberal Press welcomes the increased majority shown at the Walthamstow election as undoubtedly strengthening Mr. Asquith's position at the Veto Conference.—"Osaka Mainichi."

New York, November 2.

Sixteen battleships attached to the American Standing Squadron started to-day on a visit to England and France.—"Osaka Asahi."

"THE JAPAN ADVERTISER."

London, October 28.

The Duma has been opened. The Vice-President declined to put to the House the motion that the House rise in honour of the Pre-

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

CUSTOMS RECREATION CLUB V.

"A" COMPANY S. V. C.

This game was played on the Hong-kew Recreation Ground on Saturday afternoon and resulted in a well-deserved victory, by two goals to nil, for the Customs team, which is evidently a far stronger combination than that of last season.

During the first twenty minutes play was very fast and well contested, and then from a splendid centre by Kennedy, W. Manley scored the first goal for the Customs Club. Just before the whistle was sounded for half-time the Customs Club scored a second goal from a scrimmage in front of the posts. The second half was very evenly contested and no further score resulted.

For the winners, Disternel and Heron played well at full back; Doyle, at centre half, was not in his usual good form, but the forwards combined splendidly and it was in this line that the Customs team showed to best advantage. For "A" Company, Forshaw played a splendid game at full back, and was well supported by Piercy and Needham. Mr. A. W. Peake made a very efficient referee.

SHANGHAI GOLF CLUB.

The following is the result of the competition for the November Monthly Cup, played for on November 6. Conditions 8 Holes, Medal Play.

L. Michelmore	82	-5	77
A. J. White	79	+1	80
H. M. Hind	90	-9	81
R. J. Marshall ...	86	4	} 82
H. M. Tibbey.....	94	18	
E. W. Godfrey	98	16	
58 Entries.			

SHOOTING.

THE NOVICES' CUP COMPETITION.

The Novices' Cup Competition was held at the Rifle Range on Sunday morning in almost perfect weather conditions. There were eleven teams entered, each consisting of ten men composed exclusively of one and two years' efficient and recruits, and firing took place from 9 a.m. until 11.30 a.m., at intervals of a quarter-of-an-hour, in the following order: American, Portuguese, "B", "A", Artillery, Chinese, Engineer, Maxim, Japanese, German and Customs Companies. The Light Horse was the only Unit that failed to enter a team. The targets used were the "kneeling man" from 800 to 500 yards and the second class figure from 400 to 250 yards. The procedure during firing was as follows:—"Each team will advance, with magazines charged with six rounds, from behind the 800 yards firing-point, and will fire one shot at disappearing targets at each range up to, and including, 300 yards loading from the handloader, targets appearing for 20 seconds and disappearing for one minute, during which latter the advance will be made from one distance to another. Bayonets

will be fixed at 300 yards, and the advance continued to 250 yards, at which distance the remaining rounds will be fired from the magazine, the targets appearing for 30 seconds. (cartridges 45 seconds)."

The competition was won by "B" Company, with a good total of 173 points, "A" Company gaining second place with a total of 151; and it is worthy of note that these scores compare very favourably with those of last year's competition, which was won by the Chinese Company with a total of 135.

The scores were as follows:—

"B" Company	173
"A" "	151
German "	116
Chinese "	111
Engineer "	86*
Japanese "	78
Customs "	70
Maxim "	69
Artillery "	56
American "	51†
Portuguese "	8

* Including allowance of 40 points for carbines.

† Five men short.

The winning team consisted of:—

Sgt. Hays, L.-Cpl. Gray, Ptes. Louhaug, Lester, Bidgood, Evans, Cooper, Brand, Spring, and Cameron.

When the competition was concluded, Lieut.-Colonel Barnes handed over the trophy to L.-Cpl. Gray, of the winning team, and hearty cheers were given for "B" Company, the Commandant, and the rest of the Corps.

SHANGHAI GUN CLUB.

"HALLEY'S COMET" CUP COMPETITION.

The closing shoot of the season was held on Sunday, the 6th instant, when the "Halley's Comet" Cup, presented by Mr. L. Midwood, was shot for and was won by Mr. A. S. Bremner with a score of 41. The conditions were 40 birds Magan and 40 birds Forcho*, sealed handicap.

After this competition, the Ross Challenge Shield, given by Sir Charles Ross, Bart., for the best average during the season, was presented by Mrs. W. S. Jackson to Mr. H. H. Read, who had shot at 1620 birds and secured 1,381, with an average of 85.247.

The scores in the "Halley's Cup" Competition were as follows:—

	Score	H'cap.	Total.
1 A. S. Bremner	33	8	41
2 A. P. Stokes	36	4	40
3 F. Ay-cough	36	4	40
4 A. S. Wilson	32	8	40
5 A. Brooke Smith	32	7	39
6 F. L. Fearon	37	2	39
7 D. McGregor	31	8	39
8 A. R. Owen	32	6	38
9 F. Kronenberg	32	4	36
10 T. H. U. Aldridge	30	6	36
11 O. Thorsen	27	9	36
12 G. M. Whelock	30	6	36
13 T. Rea-chon	25	9	34
14 T. Morgan Phillips	30	4	34
15 J. J. Bahson	23	10	33
16 H. E. Kylock	31	2	33
17 W. S. Jackson	28	4	32

18 H. J. Craig	26	6	32
19 E. J. Pearce	23	9	32
20 R. B. Moorhead	21	9	30
21 H. E. R. Hunter	22	7	29
22 W. F. Wingrove	18	9	27
23 D. Landale	13	8	21

"B" CO., S.V.C.

The following are the results of the Annual Rifle Meeting of "B" Co., which was held during the camp last week:—

THE "NON-COMMS" PRIZE.

Presented by the Non-Commissioned Officers of the Company. 300 and 700 yards, Bisley Targets.

	Score	H'cap	Total
1 Sergt. Pollock	64	4	60
2 Pte. Fegan	63	4	59
3 " Dixon	63	6	57
4 " Spring	59	2	57

THE SUBALTERN'S PRIZE.

Presented by the Subaltern Officers. 200 and 500 yards, Bisley Targets.

	Score	H'cap	Total
1 Pte. Lovhaug	61	0	61
2 Sergt. Hay	58	2	56
3 Pte. Cooper	56	0	56
4 Lt. J. D. Gordon	59	4	55

THE CAPTAIN'S PRIZE.

Presented by the Officer of the Company. 600 and 800 yards, Bisley Targets.

	Score	H'Cap	Total
1 Pte. Linde	61	8	69
2 " Macdonald	51	0	51
3 " Neilman	56	6	50
4 L/C Gray	52	2	50

THE "MAJOR'S" PRIZE.

Presented by Major Trueman. Skirmishing, 600 to 400 yards. 2nd Class Bisley Targets.

	Score	H'cap.	Total.
1 Pte Dixon	45	8	37
2 " Cooper	38	2	36
3 L.-C. Gray	36	2	34
4 Lt. J. D. Gordon	37	4	33

THE "HONORARY MEMBERS" PRIZE.

Presented by the Honorary Members of the Company (a) Snap-Shooting. Figure 3 Silhouette 200 yds. six rounds, (b) running Shot, Figure 5, Silhouette 500 yds. six rounds.

	Score.	H'cap.	Total.
1 Pte. Kidger	30	0	30
2 Sergt. Ellis	27	0	27
3 Lt. J. D. Gordon	30	4	26
4 Pte. Cooper*	30	5	25
4 Sergt. Hay*	30	5	25

*Tie to be shot off.

THE "MONTHLY CUPS."

(a) 400 Yards Bisley Targets. 8 rounds, Rapid. (b), 1st Class Figure Target, 500 yds, 5 rounds.

First four shots at (a) and full score at (b) to count for October Cups, second 4 shots at (a) and full score at (b) to count for November cups.

"A" Class October

	Score.	H'Cap.	Total.
Pte. Lovhang.....	34	0	34
November.			
Pte. Lovhang.....	35	3	32

"B" Class, October.

	Score.	H'Cap.	Total.
Pte. Macdonald ...	31	0	31
November.			
Pte. Macdonald ...	38	3	35

THE "GRAND AGGREGATE PRIZES,"

	Score.
1 Pte. Linde	288
2 Pte. Dixon	283
3 Lt. J. D. Gordon	279
3 Sergt. Pollock	279
5 Pte. Lovhang	271

THE "GRIFFINS" AGGREGATE PRIZES.

	Score.
1 Pte. Cameron	239
2 " Bowerman	222
3 " H. G. Evans	184
4 " Lester	161
5 " Brand	158
6 " Brown	156

THE "BRIGHT" CHALLENGE CUP.

Presented by Mr. Wm. Bright. To be shot for at the Company Annual Rifle Meeting and to be won twice consecutively or three times in all, before becoming the property of any holder. Highest Aggregate Score at 300 yds, "Non Coms." 500 yds, "Subalterns," 800 yds. Captains. Holder Capt. H. R. H. Thomas. Won by Pte. Linde 93.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB.

AUTUMN MEETING.

Judge:—D. LANDALE, Esq.

Stewards in Charge of Scales:—W. S. JACKSON, Esq., and JOHN LIDDELL, Esq.

Stewards in Charge of Telegraph and Numbers:—G. D. COUTTS, Esq., and R. MACGREGOR, Esq.,

Stewards in Charge of *Pari-Mutuel*:—H. J. CRAIG, Esq., and M. HOERTER, Esq.

Starters:—H. E. KEYLOCK, Esq., and WAKEFORD COX, Esq.

Timekeeper:—T. A. CLARK, Esq.

Clerk of the Course:—G. WUILLEUMIER, Esq.

Secretary:—A. W. OLSEN, Esq.

OFF DAY.

Saturday, November 5, 1910!

Ideal weather prevailed on Saturday and consequently there was a large crowd in the Race Club's enclosure to witness the Off Day races. The wind was blowing down the home straight and this aided the runners somewhat, and it was not surprising to find that times were fairly good. Lachine won the half-mile race in more than a second better time than that in which Stadacona won the first race of the meeting proper. In the *Mafoos*' race the time was only one second worse than Squire McGulper's time in the Autumn Cup and only two-fifths of a

second worse than the time for the Champions, but of course *mafoos* are not "weight." The fields were disappointing and there seemed to be some lack of enthusiasm. The largest field of the day was in the first race, the Corn and Hay Stakes, for which sixteen jockeys put on silk. In the Lottery Stakes there were thirteen starters and in the Sursire Stakes there were eleven, otherwise the fields were smaller than usual and only six ponies faced the starter in the Grand National, while the *mafoos*' race saw only nine ponies in front of the Grand Stand as against sixteen at the Spring Meeting. In the Grand National, Mr. "Fash" scored a most popular victory, by the aid of Pianola, and this would to a certain extent compensate him for the failure on the flat of Minstrel and Marbles. In connexion with the Grand National it may be stated that Sagittarius was unable to go out owing to lameness and Mr. Springfield, who was to have ridden him, found himself without a mount in the Grand National for the first time since he came to Shanghai.

The majority of the victories were easily gained, the only close finishes being in the Lottery Stakes where Worcester beat I'm Off by a neck, and in the Off Day Stakes when Magic beat Chase Me by half a length, and in the *Mafoos*' race when Capello deprived Fafner of a win by half a length. The Grand National was a fine race and the jumping was clean, but one or two of the runners lost considerable time in taking off. This was most noticeable in Cotswold, and there is no doubt that he has now to be content with a less prominent position in the racing world. The most successful jockey was Mr. Springfield who took three firsts and a third. Mr. Vida was next with one first, one second, one third. The majority of the winners were well backed and the one big surprise of the day was Poux's victory in the Sunshine Stakes. The dividend paid on that occasion was \$286.30 for a win.

1.—THE "CORN AND HAY" STAKES.—Value, Tls. 150. Second Pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 25. For all Ponies that have run at this Meeting and not won a Race. Weight for inches as per scale. Placed Ponies 5 lb. extra. Jockeys who have never had more than two winning mounts at Shanghai, Hongkong or Tientsin, allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, \$5.—Half a Mile.

lb.
Mr. Wingard's cher, Lachine.
(Mr. Vida) ...152...1
" Hardi's grey Snippet (Mr.
Fock) ...153...2
" Stubb's cher, Beresford (Mr.
Laurence) ...152...3

Also ran:—Crapaud (Mr. Schnorr), Sandy (Mr. H. Morris), Valhalla (Mr. Dalgarno), Thurlstone (Mr. J. A. Brand), Applegarth (Mr. Mackie), Rosyth (Mr. Lindsay), Don Jose (Mr. Nugent), Kismet (Mr. Owen), Rubber Chief (Mr. Ievers), Kingsclere (Mr.

J. K. Brand), Potala Mr. McGhee), Verdun (Mr. Fisher), Billiken (Mr. Dalglish).

The first race was begun after some little delay, Lachine taking the lead on the fall of the flag, Beresford and Crapaud being next and Billiken fourth. At the Monument Beresford went up into second place with Rosyth and Crapaud close behind him. Lachine led on the rails when the straight was entered, Beresford was second, Snippet third, Billiken fourth and Crapaud fifth. It was Lachine's race all the way. He won by three lengths from Snippet who was a length in front of Beresford. Billiken was fourth and Crapaud fifth. Time 57½s.

Pari-Mutuel.

Ponies.	Win.	Place.
Lachine	68	107
Snippet	24	58
Beresford	15	29

Total shares taken 276 639

Dividends:—Win, \$18.20

Places, \$10.90, \$16.00, \$26.90

Cash sweep.—

Ticket No. 108, 1st.
" 242, 2nd.
" 27, 3rd.

2.—THE "SUNSHINE" STAKES, Value, Tls. 150. Second Pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 25. For Ponies qualified to run for the British Navy Cup at this race-meeting and that have run and not won a race. Weight for inches as per scale. Placed Ponies 5 lb. extra. Jockeys who have never had more than two winning mounts at Shanghai, Hongkong or Tientsin, allowed 5 lb. Entrance, \$5. Seven Furlongs.

lb.

Mr. Permy's cher, Poux (Mr.
Fock) ...146...1
" John Peel's bay Chops
(Mr. McKie) ...144...2
" Iron Horse's black Weiting
(Mr. Springfield) ...155...3

Also ran:—Britannia (Mr. Dalgarno), Early Worm (Mr. Dalglish), Loki (Mr. Mielck), Biggar (Mr. McGhee), Bletsoe (Mr. Lindsay), Fudge (Mr. Schnorr), Picotee (Mr. Walker), Enysite (Mr. Fisher).

The runners were sent away with Enysite standing at the post. Early Worm led Britannia, Weiting, Fudge. At the half-mile post Fudge took command with Britannia second, Weiting third, Early Worm fourth. As the Widow's Monument was approached Weiting came up on the outside, but Fudge led, and Britannia was third. Chops quickly came up fourth and as the last quarter was entered upon he went to the front, closely followed by Weiting and Poux. The latter made up ground very rapidly and won comfortably by four lengths from Chops. Weiting was third and Biggar fourth. Two lengths divided second and third. Time 1m. 50s.

Pari-Mutuel.		
Ponies.	Win.	Place.
Poux	5	20
Chops	16	39
Weiting	102	172
Total shares taken	317	794

Dividends:—Win, \$285.30
Places, \$45.30, \$25.60, \$9.70

Cash sweep.—

Ticket No. 403, 1st,
" 372, 2nd,
" 322, 3rd,

3.—THE "OFF DAY" STAKES.—Value, Tls. 150. Second Pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 25. For all Griffins that have run at this Meeting and not won a race. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners on Off Day excluded. Placed Ponies 5lb. extra. Jockeys who have never had more than two winning mounts at Shanghai, Hongkong or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance, \$5.—One mile.

lb.		
Mr. McMormol's grey Magic (Mr. Springfield) ...	166...1	
Messrs. Winsome & Hasty's roan Chase Me (Mr. Lindsay) ...	151...2	
" Toeg and Speelman's grey Rye (Mr. Ievers) ...	147...3	

Also ran:—Potala (Mr. McGhee) and Rover (Mr. J. R. Brand).

There were only five starters for this event. Potala led, from Rover and Rye and then the last-named went up to the leader. Chase Me was fourth. Rye improved his position somewhat, and gradually he gained a few feet and at the Widow's Monument he had the advantage of Chase Me of half a length. Potala had fallen away. Rounding the bend the order was: Chase Me, Magic, Rye, Magic and Chase Me had a good race for the Stakes, the former winning by half a length. Many lengths separated the second and third ponies. Rover was fourth. Time 2m. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.

Pari-Mutuel.		
Ponies.	Win.	Place.
Magic	142	173
Chase Me	122	139
Rye	64	87

Total shares taken 406 554

Dividends:—Win, \$12.80
Places, \$7.70, \$8.30

Cash Sweep.—

Ticket No. 333, 1st,
" 339, 2nd,
" 216, 3rd,

4.—THE "LOTTERY" STAKES.—Value, Tls. 150. Second Pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 25. For all Ponies that have run at this Meeting and not won a race. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners on Off Day excluded. Jockeys who have never had more than two winning mounts at Shanghai, Hongkong or Tientsin, allowed 5 lb. Entrance, \$5. One mile and a quarter.

lb.		
Mr. G. D. Coutts's grey Worcester (Mr. Laurence) ...	158...1	
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's grey I'm Off (Mr. Lindsay) ...	150...2	
" Oswald and Hunter's grey Ravenshoe (Mr. Vida) ...	152...3	
Also ran:—Capitaine Maurice (Mr. Sehnorr), Anting (Mr. Springfield), Kingsclere (Mr. J. K. Brand), Buckingham (Mr. Dalgarno), Billiken (Mr. Dalglish), Kikeriki (Mr. von Finck), Sandy (Mr. H. Morris), Lamerton (Mr. McKie), Fafner (Mr. Mielck), Stirrup Cup (Mr. Ievers).		

Several changes took place early in this race, but when Sandy got in front he went along at a nice pace, with Buckingham a good second and Fafner third. Sandy and Buckingham had the honours along the back straight where Fafner was third. Capitaine Maurice fourth and Worcester fifth. At the half-mile post, Sandy and Buckingham were level, but they were soon passed by I'm Off, Kingsclere and Ravenshoe as the post was neared. Opposite the stands it was a race between Worcester and I'm Off, the former winning by a neck. I'm Off was two lengths in front of Ravenshoe. Kingsclere was fourth. Time 2m. 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ s.

Pari-Mutuel.		
Ponies.	Win.	Place.
Worcester	215	362
I'm Off	39	83
Ravenshoe	58	139

Total shares taken 478 1130

Dividends:—Win, \$10.00

Places, \$7.00, \$13.60, \$10.20

Cash Sweep.—

Ticket No. 109, 1st,
" 266, 2nd,
" 309, 3rd,

5.—THE GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLE-CHASE.—Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Non-Winners of this race at any previous Meeting allowed 7 lb. Entrance, Tls. 10.—Twice Round.

lb.		
Mr. Fash's grey Pianola (Mr. J. A. Hayes) ...	151...1	
" Robson's grey Chehalis (Mr. C. R. Burkill) ...	150...2	
" John Peel's bay Cotswold, (Mr. Johnstone) ...	158...3	
Also ran:—Bookmaker (Mr. Rowe), Valerian (Mr. Dalgarno), Carlisle (Mr. Laurence).		

Six candidates for Grand National honours faced the starter and they were sent away well together. Pianola took the lead immediately, with Valerian second. Cotswold went over Morris's water jump closely followed by Chehalis. Valerian led over the Grand Stand jump, with Carlisle second, Chehalis and Bookmaker next, then Pianola. Cotswold lost a lot of time at this jump and along the flat he did not make it up. Valerian was first over the hurdles, quickly followed by Carlisle, Pianola, Chehalis, Bookmaker. Carlisle went up towards Valerian and these two had

a lead of quite ten lengths by the time Dallas's jump was reached. All the runners took the jump easily and Valerian and Carlisle went twenty to twenty-five lengths from the field. Pianola was third, Bookmaker fourth, Chehalis fifth, Cotswold sixth. At Probet's Corner the order was practically the same, except that Chehalis and Cotswold were making up ground. They passed Bookmaker a little later. The Monument Jump was first taken by Valerian and Carlisle and thirty lengths behind came Pianola and Chehalis. Morris's jump was taken by Carlisle, closely followed by Valerian, with Pianola third, Chehalis fourth, Cotswold fifth, Bookmaker last. The two leaders were over the Grand Stand jump together, with Pianola next, Chehalis was gaining by his jumping, but on the flat he lost ground now. The hurdles were passed in much the same order and Dallas's Water was cleared by Valerian and Carlisle together, but Carlisle ran out at the wall, as also did Bookmaker. At Probet's, Valerian had only a lead of five lengths from Pianola and Cotswold was fifteen lengths worse off. Before the next jump Pianola took the lead, but immediately Chehalis came up and took first place from him. At the Monument wall Chehalis just got over in front of Pianola, Cotswold, coming up rapidly being next. Pianola was first over Morris's jump and then there was a grand race between Chehalis and Cotswold for second place. Pianola won by two lengths from Chehalis who only beat Cotswold by a short head. Valerian was fourth, many lengths behind.

Pari-Mutuel.		
Ponies.	Win.	Place.
Pianola	77	161
Chehalis	123	261
Cotswold	295	253

Total shares taken 638 983

Dividends:—Win, \$37.20

Places, \$12.20, \$9.40

Cash sweep:—

Ticket No. 90, 1st,
" 265, 2nd,
" 606, 3rd,

6.—THE "ALSO RAN" PLATE. Value, Tls. 150. Second Pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, Third Pony Tls. 25. For all Griffins that have run at this Meeting and not won a race. Weight for inches as per scale. Placed Ponies, 5 lb. extra. Jockeys who have never had more than two winning mounts at Shanghai, Hongkong or Tientsin, allowed 5 lb. Entrance, \$5. Three Quarters of a Mile.

lb.		
Mr. Habitant's grey Barite (Mr. Springfield) ...	163—1	
Messrs. Oswald and Hunter's ches. Liddlebank (Mr. Ievers) ...	155—2	
" Midwood and Contt's gr. Early Days, (Mr. Dalglish) ...	152—2	
Also ran:—Liquidator (Mr. Lindsay), Kee Kah Sun (Mr. J. A. Brand), Malacca King (Mr. Laurence).		

Malacca King shot in front when the signal was given, to go, with a Barite

second and Liquidator third. At the half-mile post Malacca King had a slight lead from Kee Kah Sun and Liddlebank had come up into third place. At the Monument Kee Kah Sun, Malacca King and Liddlebank were all fairly level, but Liddlebank now began to get a slight advantage. In the straight it was a race between Liddlebank and Barite, but the latter drew away and won by three lengths. Early days coming up to within two lengths of Liddlebank. Time 1m. 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ s.

Ponies.	Win.	Place.
Barite.....	99	112
Liddlebank...	71	134
Early Days...	66	103

Total shares taken 386 698
Dividends:—Win, \$17.50
Places, \$13.50, \$12.10

Cash Sweep:—
Ticket No. 22, 1st.
" 479, 2nd.
" 596, 3rd.

7.—THE "TRY AGAIN" STAKES.—
Value Tls. 150. Second Pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 25. Griffins of 1910 that have run at this meeting and not won a race. Placed Ponies, 5 lb. extra. Winners on Off Day excluded. Jockeys who have never had more than two winning mounts at Shanghai, Hongkong or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance, \$5.—
One mile and a quarter.

Ponies.	Win.	Place.
Mr. Dick Turpin's bay Viscount, (Mr. Springfield) 160...	1	1
" R. Macgregor's ches. Clarehaven (Mr. Vida) ... 160...	2	2
" Baston's grey Kismet (Mr. Owen) ... 153...	3	3

Also ran:—Rubber Chief (Mr. McGhee), Don Jose (Mr. Nugent), Arbutus (Mr. Rowe), Tomo (Mr. Daigarno), Petroc (Mr. Walker).

Clarehaven caused considerable delay at the post, but when the flag fell he got a flying start and took the lead with Tomo next. At the Horse Bazaar Kismet took the lead and went ahead past Loongfei, and then Arbutus drew level, with Tomo in second place. At the three-quarters of a mile post Kismet was still in command, with Clarehaven second, Arbutus close up third, Rubber Chief fourth, Viscount fifth. By the time the half-mile post was reached Kismet had obtained a lead of three lengths from Tomo, Arbutus being third, and Viscount next. The latter then came out very rapidly and took second place to Kismet before the Monument was reached, and at the Monument he was only a length behind the leader. Clarehaven came again and was third in order. Viscount improved his pace and led into the home straight, with Clarehaven second and Kismet third. It looked like Viscount's race right down the straight and he won by three lengths from Clarehaven, who was many lengths in front of Kismet when the post was reached. Arbutus was fourth and Rubber chief fifth. Time 2m. 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ s.

Ponies.	Win.	Place.
Viscount	172	215
Clarehaven ...	138	202
Rismet	6	42

Total shares taken. 456 771
Dividends:—Win, \$11.90
Places, \$6.80, \$6.90, \$41.30

Cash Sweep:—
Ticket No. 350, 1st.
" 163, 2nd.
" 556, 3rd.

8.—THE MAFOOS' RACE. Value, \$40, second \$20, third \$10. For China Ponies, the property of Members of the Shanghai Race Club. Winners at this Meeting and on Off Day excluded. Weight, 133 lb. Native riders in racing colours. No Entrance Fee. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Ring's grey Capello ...	1
" Hardi's skew. Fafner ...	2
" Dick Turpin's grey Valhalla ...	3

Also ran:—Kirkpatrick, Fohn, Argante, Sandringham, Lad, Crapaud.

When the field got going Sandringham was in front with Capello second, and the leaders maintained their positions along the back stretch and up to the Monument, where the field was well bunched. Capello led home on the rails and Fafner came into second place with Valhalla third. The race was decided in the order named, Crapaud being fourth. Won by half a length; two lengths between second and third. Time 2m. 37 $\frac{3}{4}$ s.

Ponies.	Win.	Place.
Capello	29	66
Fafner	8	42
Valhalla	51	96

Total shares taken.. 382 538
Dividends:—Win, \$59.20
Places, \$12.10, \$16.10, \$9.80

Cash Sweep:—
Ticket No. 93, 1st.
" 85, 2nd.
" 23, 3rd.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE RUBBER SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR:—At the meeting called for Wednesday, November 9, at 5.15 p.m. in the public hall adjoining the Union Church at the corner of Yuenming-yuen and Soochow Roads, the following resolution will be proposed:—

"That this meeting hereby elects a Committee of fifteen to consider the question of the Shanghai rubber growing industry and any proposals that may be sent to them thereanent. The Committee are instructed to make their report in due course either through the public press or to another meeting of shareholders which may be called for the purpose."

It is obvious that if the present effort is to be a success, many interested parties will have to subscribe to a self-denying ordinance. In this connexion a well-known resident, Mr. Cecil Holiday, has called upon me and in a most public-spirited manner has offered to forgo any personal advantages accruing to him from the agency of one Company and from his Directorship in two Companies, provided a practical scheme can be evolved and there is more or less general agreement thereto.

If others approach the consideration of the question in a like spirit, there will be a probability of arriving at a working arrangement.

Another gentleman, who, I trust, will speak for himself at the meeting, has to-day informed me that, as far as he is concerned, he is prepared to come in with his whole six Companies in some scheme such as is now being discussed.

Another gentleman, Chairman of a Rubber Company, has stated that he will do the same. There is no doubt, therefore, that there is already a prospect of success in sight.

I am, etc.

EDWARD S. LITTLE,
Shanghai, November 5.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In my letter of September 18, which appeared in your columns, I suggested that the practice of publishing the names of shareholders in the Press who attend public meetings should be discontinued, and that a meeting of all those who are interested in Rubber Companies should be called for the purpose of deciding what steps should be taken to remedy or relieve the present deplorable condition of affairs.

I am extremely gratified to find that both these suggestions have been adopted, and that a meeting of shareholders is at last to be held on Wednesday next, the 9th instant, at 5.15 p.m. As the future welfare of Shanghai and the whole community is either directly or indirectly involved in this project in which so many millions of capital are invested, I wish with your permission to impress upon all shareholders, whether registered or not, the great importance of attending this meeting and supporting the efforts of public-spirited men to inquire into the whole subject, and appoint a committee at such meeting which shall be thoroughly representative by reason of being backed by strong public opinion.

Everybody seems to agree that "something must be done" to restore public confidence, and this meeting will afford the opportunity of ascertaining what the shareholders' views are on the subject, and of making it quite clear that they intend to get to the bottom of the matter in spite of the refusal of the Directors to discuss the question. If this opportunity should not be taken full advantage of then the shareholders will deserve all they may get.

I am, etc.,

W. W.

Shanghai, November 7.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Mr. E. S. Little's letter in your issue of to-day, brings his previous correspondence on the Rubber question to a focus, in the resolution which he intends to bring forward at the meeting on Wednesday.

One cannot help feeling some disappointment that all the *pro bono publico* theories should be finally expressed in a resolution which reminds one of the debating club, so worded as to elicit talk, but lead nowhere.

What Mr. Little apparently wants, is for the meeting to express by its vote a lack of confidence in the various directorates now controlling the Shanghai Rubber companies. If a lack of confidence is justified, surely the shareholders affected can and should take the necessary action to change the policy and if need be, the Directors, in their respective companies. Agitation and public meetings are alike unnecessary when dealing with what is obviously a commercial matter.

I am, etc.,

RUBBER OPTIMIST.

Shanghai, November 7.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I regret that some writers intentionally or unintentionally are seeking to make mischief of the meeting to be held this afternoon by ascribing to me all sorts of spiteful feelings against Directors and Managers of Rubber Companies. I entertain no such feelings and do not intend to launch out on any sort of crusade of vituperation against any person or persons.

There are a very large number of shareholders who are in the greatest doubt as to what ought to be done in the existing circumstances. The meeting is an honest attempt to set in motion machinery which, it is hoped, will give them leading and assistance.

My sole object is constructive and not destructive. The whole movement has been undertaken in a public spirit for public benefit. It has been so interpreted by all those who have done me the honour to discuss the question with me and is so interpreted by the Directors and Managers who have volunteered to assist in every possible way to the carrying out of any practical scheme that may be devised even though they may be to some extent losers thereby.

I have endeavoured in the frankest possible way to state my relation to this movement and much regret that all sorts of other motives are ascribed to me. I have no time and less inclination to discuss these points with detractors. It is entirely in the hands of shareholders to make this attempt a success, or to wreck it.

I am, etc.,

EDWARD S. LITTLE.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—We notice that our names appear among the number elected to serve on Mr. E. S. Little's Committee.

Whilst not wishing to appear in any way ungracious, we take this opportunity of saying that we had already notified Mr. Little before the Meeting that we were unable to serve, should our names be put forward.

We are, etc.,

W. S. JACKSON.

LESLIE J. CUBITT.

E. C. PEARCE.

* * It was evident from what Mr. Little said at the meeting that several of those whose names were mentioned in connexion with the Committee had already intimated to Mr. Little their inability to serve, if elected. We understand that the Committee will hold its first meeting to-day, and in due course a revised list of the members can be made public.—Ed.

To the Editor,

"NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Those persons, rubber shareholders and others, who did not or could not attend last evening's Rubber Meeting, have been given a very good account of it in this morning's issue of your paper.

The meeting, whilst wholly bearing upon the Rubber Question, also indirectly brought into prominence the question of Public-Spiritedness.

In Mr. E. S. Little we have a man of knowledge and experience whose devotion to the public good and enlightenment has been put to the test and found to reach the high-water mark of honesty. It was only natural therefore, that at yesterday's meeting, the insinuations against Mr. Little should have been and were received with disapproving hisses.

I have not the honour of Mr. Little's personal acquaintance, so I am free to say this, that in a few years' time, many a man who has invested his all in rubber will owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Little, and commercial Shanghai will thank him for redeeming the reproach of local immature rubber-company flotation and directorial remission.

I am, etc.,

T.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I must crave your indulgence whilst I call attention to two small slips in your report of what I said at yesterday's meeting; they are small in themselves, but they entirely alter the sense of what I was endeavouring to convey to the meeting.

First, after acknowledging the impossibility of a general amalgamation of companies you make me say 'If it were possible to amalgamate some companies etc.'—what I did say was "Is it then possible to approximately arrive at the same end by amalgamating the working of the companies so that at least some of those benefits may be attained."

This is of course an entirely different proposition. Amalgamation of all or any of the companies is at the present stage a counsel of perfection, amalgamation of their working is just barely within the range of practicality. One might eventually follow from the other—in time—but that time is not yet.

Second, I am made to say that I have great pleasure in seconding the Resolution "which . . . provided the only possible way in which any good could be done." What I did say was that in seconding the resolution I wished to make it clear that in my humble opinion the only possible way in which any good could be done was in the direction of co-operation in working.

I must apologize for taking up so much of your valuable space, but at the present juncture when so many different opinions as to what ought to be done appear to be current, it is perhaps rather important to be as clear as possible.

I am, etc.

CECIL HOLLIDAY.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In reference to Mr. Little's speech at yesterday's Rubber Meeting there is no doubt that Tls. 1,500 per month is a totally inadequate sum to cover the remuneration of the competent Secretarial Staff who have charge of Shareholders' interests estimated by Mr. Little at a valuation of over Tls. 30,000,000. Moreover, even if all the various Shanghai Rubber Companies were to be turned into "A Shanghai Consolated (!) Rubber Company Limited," the detailed Reports and Accounts from each of the forty different Estates would still have to continue and one Secretary and one Accountant could not possibly cope with all the work entailed, however well-paid they might be.

I am, etc.,

"LATEX."

THE PLAGUE.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Since plague broke out in Hongkong in 1893-4 this community has continued "marrying and giving in marriage" working, feasting and rejoicing, as if certain that we were safe from all calamity and pestilence. Sixteen years of immunity, during which we might have benefited by the lessons taught in the south and have obtained powers to enforce proper sanitary conditions on all property within our borders. We had our boom, and with it entered on a period of private and public extravagance. Rents and taxes went up, so did godown rates of storage. Reckless living has run a neck-to-neck race with speedier methods of locomotion, which have some very serious nervous influence on the brain in increasing the pace at which we live.

The cautious days of sedan chairs, conducive to deliberation, have gone, succeeded in rotation, by riches, car-

riages, trams and motor-cars. We go the pace, and lately have found it often ends in a crashing smash. Financial control has been forsaken for high finance followed by low credit. Stretched to its utmost, dangerously near to snapping point by the rubber boom, common sense is now resuming its right position, at an easy tension. None too soon, for this community must for once promptly forget even "the sport of kings" and attend to important affairs carefully and with diligence. Plague is not only knocking at our door, but has rudely forced an entry, taking possession near to the centre of the Settlements. The disease has only to cross the Szechow Creek to gain the very heart of Shanghai. If residents knew what slums lay between Nanking Road and Yangkingpang they would be aghast. If once the pest lays hold of some of the foul nests of native rookeries lying behind our main streets, Shanghai will have a staggering bill to pay. Every interest, native and foreign, will suffer. Landlord and merchant, taipan and clerk, landlubber and seaman, all will feel the pinch. Should such dire calamity ensue, natives will flee like frightened deer, and vacant houses will empty landlords' pockets. Every man, woman, and child in this Settlement is concerned, for both health and pocket are likely to suffer.

If every voting ratepayer will waken to his duty, voters will fill the Town Hall on Monday, November 14, and insist on stringent and full powers being obtained by resolution or amendment, passing the same by a vote that will make the proxy antiques look small.

He will keep open a keen eye to see that property is made at last to do its duty at its own expense, where it has been neglected in the past.

He will let it be understood that all unnecessary expenditure is to be stopped and that sanitary measures are to be accompanied by salutary financial control.

Hongkong has had sixteen years of plague at a cost of millions of pounds, as well as thousands of lives, because stringent measures were not enforced at the start.

If the ratepayers have not lost all sense of public duty in booms, crises, and crashes, they will swarm to the Town Hall on Monday, the 14th instant, fill it to overflowing and show once and for all that Shanghai is at last awake, and man's business.

Shanghai has got to "clean up," or it may have to "get out." This is the time to quit fooling, and cast off all apathy.

Let each citizen show that he means to use his vote from now on.

Plague here is a disgrace to the so-called Model Settlement. Let us stamp it out, and insist on measures that will prevent its spread and recurrence.

I am, etc.

INDEPENDENT.

Shanghai, November 5.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

*By Telegraph from Peking.
Specially Translated for the
"North-China Daily News."*

November 4.

CONVENING THE PARLIAMENT.

With reference to the telegrams from the Viceroy and Governors of the several Provinces, praying that constitutional canons be promulgated, that a Parliament be established and that a Cabinet be constructed, and with reference to the memorial of the National Assembly stating that assemblies of Shantung and the remaining several Provinces have presented memoranda praying for the more speedy opening of the Parliament and so forth; these telegrams and memorial were upon receipt handed to the Grand Council and the Government Council for their joint perusal and discussion.

Thereafter the Princes and Ministers in these bodies each expressed their views thereon presenting them to the throne in the form of memoranda. They were received in audience on November 3, and were interrogated in detail. The question was thoroughly debated upon, and their views thereon were well nigh unanimous. Since the time in the previous reign, when a period was settled for establishment of a Constitutional Government, and preparations were made therefor year by year, We recognized with respect the import of this behest; and We have been night and day in apprehension, nor at any time have We not held in our intent the desire to administer in correspondence with His purpose. But even as We have not ventured in the least to delay, so likewise have We not ventured upon haste disproportionate to the circumstances. Upon two occasions the Court of Censors memorialized requesting the more speedy opening of the Parliament. On both occasions have We very distinctly notified that at that time it was our object to proceed in appreciation of the importance of this Act of Government, and that therefore sincerely We could not but continue in the exercise of circumspection. Yet now in gauging conditions of the time, they are found in differ in every breath and in every twinkling of an eye; and the menace of existing circumstances becomes daily greater. The Throne is night and day in perturbation of mind, in its anxiety to avert and save. The only course is quickly to proceed to Constitutional Government in order to bring about an improvement daily progressive. No need for the High Ministers and the people to beg and pray. We ourselves have arrived at this conclusion. Yet do We fear that the popular intelligence is still not entirely opened up; nor do the monetary resources suffice to cover the requirements. If measures are taken too rapidly then perhaps there is ground for a fear that the desire for dispatch will eventuate in nothing at-

tained. Consequently the only course was to examine the pros and the cons of popular sentiment and then would the Throne decide for or against. It is evident now that the prayers of the representations of the people proceed from extreme sincerity. The majority of the Ministers and Officers of the Metropolis and the Provinces are in favour of quickly proceeding; the feelings of the people have burst forth and the views of the multitude are at one. The representatives must assuredly have a grasp of the public duties for which the people should be responsible. The Throne should examine and ascertain the wishes of the officials and the people and correspond with the public view of what is good or bad.

Before assembling the Parliament the principal preparations must first be made. The matter is of such great weight and the issues involved are so numerous that this cannot be brought to a conclusion in less than one or two years.

It is accordingly commanded that the date originally fixed for the establishment of the Parliament be changed to the 5th year of Hsuan Tung, namely 1913. In the first place the official system will be arranged and will be put into experimental operation, and then the Cabinet must be organized; thereafter in compliance with the Imperial decision to lay down constitutional laws, a code of constitutional law will be formed; then further the laws governing the Parliament and election of the officers of the Upper and Lower Houses and matters affecting the system of constitutional government, which must first be put into operation, shall all be taken in hand at the same time, and shall all be completely prepared before the assembling of Parliament, and shall be the subject of memorials requesting their Imperial promulgation. There must not be the least delay or omission. In fine, no doubt being now disposed of, the project can be arranged, decided and brought to completion. This shortening of the time limit is the result of taking opinions from memorials of the Viceroy and Governors, and of the most careful counsel and discussion of the Princes and Ministers who have requested the Imperial decision. It follows from full deliberation, co-operative consultation and choice of what is most fitted. Consequently there must be no delay; but likewise there must be no further haste, and the matter must be regarded as definitely settled. The time limit is thus finally promulgated, and on no account whatever can there be further discussion as to changing it.

Let the Metropolitan and Provincial high officers observe that they should co-operate in efforts to proceed, and should come to the assistance of the difficulties of the times. The responsibilities of the Viceroy and Governors are especially weighty. In making the various local preparations, the officials should be most strictly on the alert in supervising and directing their subordinates to take quick and proper measures, and to let the matter no longer remain a name and not a

fact, and not to permit it to be blocked or obstructed with empty talk. They must act so that point by point is completed, and so that time by time there is progress; and no matter how much difficulty may be involved they should make endeavours to correspond to their responsibilities. If perchance there is any neglect or omission or any attempt to acquire fictitious merit, severe punishment will certainly result, without the least leniency or clemency. The officials have the responsibility of general supervision; the people, too, have before them an order of things with which they should comply. If hereafter there are any ignorant and witless folk who raise pretexts for fanning popular excitement, in the hope perchance, of creating a breach in this scheme, or of stepping beyond the bounds laid down, this will be equivalent to creating a disturbance of the peace, and punishment in accordance with the law must forthwith ensue: and by no means will it be permitted that the path forward to constitutional government shall be obstructed: that thus good results may be expected to follow at the appointed time; and that we may behold completion at an early day; giving in Heaven repose to the spirit of the former Monarch; and on Earth repose to the importunate hopes of the people within the Four Seas. Let this Edict be universally known. Such is the Imperial Command.

The same day a further Imperial Edict was received as follows:—

"The Imperial directions have now been given that the time when the Parliament shall be established, shall be the 5th year of Hsuan Tung (1913). The Board of the Interior, and the Provincial Viceroy and Governors shall now firmly instruct and order the representatives of the Provinces at once to disperse and return, each following his calling in peace, and quietly awaiting the arrangement of all details by the Throne. Such is the Imperial Command."

(Signed and sealed by the Prince Regent, the Grand Council, the Prince and Ministers, etc., etc.)

NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

November 7.

THE PARLIAMENT.

A Peking telegram reports the issue of an Imperial edict on November 4, granting an Upper and Lower House of Parliament in 1913, and stating that an official system of procedure shall be drawn up in the first places, and that thereafter the Cabinet shall be formed. This is the result of the meeting of the Grand Council to which reference was recently made. The same Edict also imposes immediate departure from the Capital of the Provincial representatives who have been residing there persistently pressing for the early inauguration of this momentous reform. Telegrams have also been received from Prince Tani Hsin, Navy Commissioner, request-

ing that steps in this direction should be taken next year.

Certain provincial officials who have opposed the movement are stated to have been impeached in a special memorial presented by the Censor Huang Jui-lin,

THE KAIPIING MINES.

The memorial of Chang Yi, of which the current criticism was recently reproduced in these columns, is announced to have brought upon him the displeasure of the President of the Ministry of Finance, who is said to regard it as a confused and unsatisfactory statement of the position.

HOUSE RENTS.

The following advertisement appeared in the Shenpao of November 5, 1910,

NOTICE

To the Chinese and Foreign House Owners and the Authorities of the Municipal Council.

On October 30 a meeting was held at Chang Su-ho's Garden, for the purpose of obtaining a reduction of house-rents, in order to ease the difficulties of tradespeople. It was publicly decided that for the ninth moon (October 3 to November 4) rents would be paid as usual inclusive of arrears. But it was further decided that from November 2 the rents would be made ready for payment at some tenths below present rates, and that we would then respectfully await announcement of the decision of the landlords and of the Municipal Council; and thereafter would make payment accordingly.

This is the result of insurmountable hardship. It has been publicly decided to stop leasing the premises and await instructions. The circumstances by no means amount to debt for arrears of rent. It is hoped that the representatives of each road, and the divisional headmen will collect in advance the reduced rentals for the tenth moon and deposit them in a place of security, thus avoiding difficulties at time of payment.

This is of great importance. As to the amount of reduction the Municipal Council is an old established institution at the port and is well acquainted with the conditions under which the people live. It will assuredly not wrongly give preference to the view of the landlords in preference to those of the numerous merchants and place them in difficulty.

November 8.

PORK DEALERS.

The native papers report that the French Municipal Council established an undertaking for killing pigs in the French Settlement Extension in the 27th year of Kuang Hui for the preservation of public health. As a consequence pigs bought by pork shops in the French Settlement must be examined by foreign doctors; and, if no disease is found they are killed and stamped by the company and afterwards handed to the pork shops for sale. The pork dealers contend that the foreign doctors examine the pigs too severely, and, therefore, beginning from yesterday,

they have not sent their pigs for slaughter.

The pigs offered for sale by the pork shops yesterday were the residue of the day before yesterday's supply. The action which the pork slaughter undertaking is likely to take is still in uncertainty

November 9.

A MIXED COURT INCIDENT.

According to a report in the *Sin-wanpao*, the British Assessor at the Mixed Court requested Magistrate Pao Yi to give orders for the issue of a summons against Kuan Chung-chih, ex-Magistrate of the Mixed Court, for a sum of Tls. 10,000 that he had not paid to a British merchant. When he received the dispatch, the Magistrate sent a letter to the British Assessor, Mr. Garstin, saying that he had ascertained from the original petition that the money was borrowed on loans, and there must be a promissory note. He therefore asked that the note be sent to him for examination "as to whether it is borrowed on loan," and added, "I then promise to name a date for summoning him and trying his case, for I have sent you a letter stating that any cases which have connexion with rubber shares are all for short sales and forward contracts, and are accordingly in disobedience of Chinese law and in no way permissible; and that rubber cases as to which charges have already been made are proposed to be cancelled. Now I fear that this case is connected with rubber transactions and I have accordingly given directions that proofs must be presented for examination." To this a reply was sent pointing out that according to the Mixed Court rules a summons must first be issued and thereafter a decision arrived at whether the case is suitable for trial or not; but never can any decision be arrived at before a summons has been issued and investigation taken place. The Magistrate's statement that any cases connected with rubber shares were all short sales or forward contracts could not but be incorrect. As for the directions which had been given to present documentary proof for perusal, such procedure had never been put into force and could in no circumstances be recognized. The letter concluded with a repetition of the request for the summons to be issued,

HOUSE RENTS.

A native contemporary in commenting upon the subject of house rents points out that owing to the high rates prevailing a single house is frequently occupied by three or four families and even more. Under these conditions of overcrowding sanitation is impossible. This is urged as a reason for asking the support of the Settlement Authorities in obtaining a reduction in rents.

It is stated that a native landlord Cheng has come forward to set an example by reducing rentals on his property in Hsiang-fung-loong, off Nanking Road, from Tls. 55 to Tls. 45 and from Tls. 35 to Tls. 24 respectively, or which the native community has expressed appreciation and gratitude.

PORK DEALERS.

It is reported that pork shops in the French Settlement did not continue their trade yesterday. Wine shops, hotels, and small purchasers of food experienced difficulty in obtaining the usual supply of pork.

LI CHUN-LAI.

The suicide of the brother of Li Chun-lai by taking opium, and of his wife by drowning herself in the Defence Creek is the subject of much comment in the press, and is popularly connected with the recent mysterious assassination of Kin Gen-seng.

November 10.

HOUSE RENTS.

The Shanghai Taotai has promised to advise the house owners to reduce house rents. In his despatch upon the petition on this subject he remarks that he is aware that most of the house property is now in the hands of foreign merchants, and that special procedure is necessary, but requests the petitioners to wait until he has communicated with the Consular Body asking that instructions be given to house owners to discuss the question of house rents. He adds that this action of his is actuated by sympathy for the difficult position in which tradespeople are placed.

November 11.

THE PARLIAMENT QUESTION.

It is reported that Viceroy Hsi Liang and other high provincial officials have telegraphed to the Grand Council pointing out that the opening of the Parliament in three years, as recently decided, will be too late, as the enemies of order will not wait patiently for so long. They suggest, therefore, a modification of the decision by further curtailing the time-limit. Prince Ching appears to have shown displeasure at the receipt of this telegram on the ground that their action is in the nature of disobedience to the Imperial Edict recently issued on the subject. However the Prince Regent demurs to complying with Prince Ching's request that an Edict be issued in censure of the Viceroy and others concerned.

Prince Pu Lun has called on certain metropolitan officials, informing them that the representatives of the various Provincial Assemblies do not appear to have been satisfied with the recent decision as to the opening of the Chinese Parliament after three years; and advocating that something be done to give them satisfaction in this matter. The Grand Councilors cannot agree with the Prince and desire to apply for the issue of an Edict preventing the submission of further applications for shortening the time-limit as recently fixed.

The Edict as originally decided was to have been issued on November 3, but owing to the receipt of a telegram from Prince Tsai Hsun urging the opening of Parliament early next year, the date of publication was changed. The Prince, Regent, recognizing the sincerity of the requests of Prince Tsai Hsun and Viceroy Hsi Liang and

others, is experiencing the greatest difficulty in giving satisfaction to all parties.

CHINESE BEGGARS.

The Taotai has issued a notice announcing the re-establishment of a beggars' refuge outside the South City Gate during the winter, where congee will be given to beggars as before. Beggars are directed to go there at night and not to sleep in the streets or alleys, and instructions are issued to the City Magistrate and Native Police to ensure that this order is complied with.

PLAGUE MEASURES.

Many unfounded rumours are reported in the press to be circulating among the ignorant classes in connexion with the recent adoption of measures against the spread of bubonic plague. Children of weak health and sick residents as soon as they are detected by foreign doctors are now to be sent to the Isolation Hospital, with various unfortunate results. Consequently even people of good health prefer to remain indoors, and Chinese boys are afraid to go to school. Another result of the preventive measures recently inaugurated, which is similarly not without its touch of humour is the following prescription published in the press:

A mixture of: $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. snake's leg skin.
 $\frac{1}{10}$ " bee's skin.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ " clean hair.
 $\frac{1}{10}$ " black beans.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ " bitter gourd.

All these ingredients to be placed in an urn of cold water, the use of which for cooking purposes will dispel all poisons and slay every kind of germ. If ground up and applied to the sore parts of the body it is also efficacious.

THE SALE OF OPIUM.

According to the native Press the newly arrived Shanghai Taotai has received a statement from the local Self-Government Society proposing that directions be given to the shops for the retail sale of opium in the City, and all suburbs outside it with a view to carrying out genuinely the system of permit for the purchase of opium. He has thereupon issued a proclamation informing the public and has at the same time addressed a communication to the Senior Consul in the Settlement, requesting him to take uniform action accordingly.

It is now learnt that the Consular Body at its meetings has discussed this point repeatedly and has arrived at the view that the shops for retail sale of opium in the Settlement, as they are controlled by the licence regulations laid down by the Municipal Council, must be governed by these alone. In respect, however, to shops which are in the area under Chinese control, the procedure in respect to these may, of course, be entirely as the Chinese officials choose, but the Council cannot take action in respect thereto. The Senior Consul is stated to have already replied in this sense.

The "Sinwanpao" comments upon this as follows:—

"We are informed that the Consular Body is unwilling to comply with the procedure laid down by the Chinese

officials in respect to permits for the retail sale of opium. If this is really true, we regard it as altogether inexplicable. The British Government has carried out this procedure in Hongkong, and if it can be carried out in Hongkong, it is difficult to see for what reason it cannot be carried out in Shanghai. Nevertheless if in our Chinese districts it proves possible to carry out this procedure with due severity, it may indeed follow that opium smokers, finding it inconvenient, will all retire to the Settlement and thus opium shops outside, because of the small profit which will accrue, will consequently give up their trade altogether, and the Chinese district will thus become entirely clean and rid of opium. This to be sure will be the kind gift of the Consular Body."

SETTLEMENT
EXTENSION.

The following leading article from a native contemporary published before the meetings of the Provincial Assembly at Nanking is of interest as showing the spirit which pervades educated native circles in respect to the question of Paoshan title deeds recently discussed and the standpoint from which the Assembly has approached that question.

The Official Gazette recording its proceedings, makes a statement that the Assembly, having addressed a request to the Viceroy and Governor that the issue of Paoshan deeds shall henceforth cease, the Viceroy and Governor reply that this request has been transmitted to the Metropolitan Authorities for decision and for the issue of instructions.

Discussion of the frequent and urgent request of foreigners to extend the Settlement.

Foreigners urgently request the extension of the Settlement. Last year the matter was discussed with the Viceroy, but the foreigners were not able to fall in with his wishes. They were loth, however, to abandon the idea and did not rest in the matter.

They are now more pressing in the matter and sent their request direct to the Board of Foreign Affairs, but the Board, of course, sternly rebuked them. The foreigners, however, have been plotting for this for many years, and of course cannot immediately abandon their projects: they are insatiable and avail themselves of other matters to bring it forward. At present most important matters are concerned, and Shanghai is not the only place affected. If we accede to the wishes of our opponents, then the Shanghai to Nanking line will never be restored to us. Public interests on the Yangtze will suffer prejudice, and discipline will slacken in the south-east. These foreigners, however, keep on troubling us, but do you think it is for so trivial a matter as Settlement extension? We would wish the Boundary Officers of our Government to stand firm throughout, and not to yield an inch in this matter. Further, we would wish the Kiangsu parliamentary re-

representatives to investigate this matter thoroughly, as union is strength and thus be able to support our Government against the foreigner.

At the time when the Viceroy broke off negotiations he gave as his reasons, first that it was impossible to include the Shanghai-Nanking line in the Settlement; secondly, that foreign merchants would be buying land outside the Settlement contrary to the regulations, and thirdly, that the district in question was under the Paoshan Government and could not be treated like the Treaty Port of Shanghai, so that matters would not run smoothly. As railway matters are the most important and pressing concern of our Government, on no account should they be permitted to come under the influence of foreigners. This will silence the foreigners, and give them no cause for dispute. Go to the root of the matter with the foreigners, all other reasons are superfluous (leaves). To mix the really important matter with the superfluous ones is unnecessary (will not serve as a defence), and will only give rise to arguing; so we must take our stand on this one important matter, and not weaken it.

Formerly there was no treaty clause permitting foreigners to buy land outside the Settlement; but to-day if one buys, many others will imitate him, and our officials do not exert their authority to prevent it. If we had followed our first laws we should have compelled that horde to retire, but to-day we cannot do so, and so it is no use discussing it. As no other reasons have been adduced and the matter put off by evasive answers, it clearly means that consent may afterwards be yielded and a compromise effected. Is it strange then that they should harass us? This is a mistake. As to his reason "If Shanghai is a Treaty Port how can Paoshan be a Treaty Port," they will answer "then please open Paoshan as a Treaty Port," and thus no confusion will be created with Shanghai. What answer can be given? This is the second mistake.

The British Minister has since pressed the matter with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, saying that, first, it was necessary to delimit the Railway line so as to prevent confusion between it and the Settlement; secondly that since the Regulations as to the buying of land had been settled on, the number of foreigners buying property outside the Settlement was increasing every day; thirdly, that the Police outside the Settlement were "rotten," and quite unable to keep order. If the Settlement is extended, then will not the Station surrounded on all sides be in the Settlement too? To leave a winding line crowded into the middle of other people's territory is to deprive ourselves of self-defence. The language held by the British Minister would not deceive a schoolboy. It is openly telling our Government that they have the greatest contempt for us. That foreigners should possess property outside the Settlement is not mentioned in any Treaty Clause, how, therefore, can you (the British Minister) say that the

Land Regulations have been decided on? If you are to be believed, then foreigners and Chinese would live side by side (indiscriminately) in the interior, and foreigners would be governed by our laws and under our protection, as is the case in nearly all other countries. In every province in the interior of China every hsien possesses missionaries who buy land and property, and this property belongs to foreigners. Then is the whole of China inside the Settlement. Again, as the Chapei Police have compared notes with the foreigner at the Municipal Council, every educated man knows that to look at, our Police do not compare with the foreigners, but for practical purposes they are not very much unlike. Up till to-day I have not heard of any foreigners who were temporarily staying outside the Settlement having suffered any loss from robbers or thieves, fire or flood, but in the Settlement we have often heard cases of men being killed, goods stolen and this too in the busy Nanking Road, openly, in the daytime, guns have been fired and men killed. Foreigners may talk as they like. Of course, our Government is really very bad and countries that are friendly towards us should give us advice and enable us to make a change for the better, but not grab our land and take it for themselves. If now the Settlement is extended to Paoshan, the part extended will, of course, adjoin some part of the interior whose Police will be "rotten" and even more worthless than those of Paoshan, and then what is to be done?

Are we still to grant an extension and then another and another? At that rate our twenty-two provinces will become all Settlement and even that will not be enough. They only know how to use their authority in an unscrupulous manner and do not have any regard for justice. Such to-day are the relations of our country with others. People also say that among those egging on the foreigners in their unreasonable demand are not only foreign merchants, but also countrymen of ours who expect to derive great personal profit from an extension of the Settlement. Is it strange then that the foreigners press their point? Alas, that there should be such rumours. I, myself, have not met such people and therefore do not dare to believe it. We want, however, to adopt better regulations in our administration and this is a matter that should be done at once.

ASSAULT ON FOREIGNERS IN PAOSHAN.

A fracas which might have had very serious results occurred in the Paoshan district, about a mile and a half north of the Rifle Range on Wednesday afternoon. It appears that Mr. Brodie and Mr. Calder, two engineers from the C.N.S. Chinhua left their house in the North Szechuen Road Extension about 1.45 p.m., intending to have an afternoon's shooting in the country. At 3.30 or 3.45 p.m. when

north of the Range, and about half a mile inland a couple of doves rose. Both of the foreigners fired, but as the birds were flying low they missed them. A few minutes later a Chinese ran up and stated that they had shot a dog. Some argument ensued, and as neither the native nor the foreigners could understand each other the foreigners attempted to move away. They had gone a little distance, and were separated by a mound, when the Chinese, who had been following them, jumped on one of the foreigners from behind and attempted to seize his gun. Mr. Calder who was thus attacked called out to Mr. Brodie, who at once came to his assistance. By this time the former had wrenched his gun away from the Chinese, but in the struggle the barrels had got choked with mud. The Chinese called another native who was working close at hand to his assistance, and while Mr. Calder was attempting to remove the obstruction from his gun, the new arrival struck it a blow which caused the weapon to go off, and explode. A number of pellets entered his arm and some also entered the scalp of the Chinese who was standing behind. The foreigners then accompanied the wounded Chinese to an adjacent village, and there saw that his wound was bound up. Everything might have been peaceably settled had not a native woman in some way provoked the assembled crowd to anger. The foreigners attempted to retire across a creek into a house, but were attacked in the compound. Mr. Calder had his gun taken away from him, but grabbed a bamboo and defended himself with that. Mr. Brodie avoided a blow aimed at his head by raising his gun, which was badly dented in consequence. A few seconds later his head was cut open, and he was knocked down by a blow behind the ear. Seeing a Chinese approaching him in a threatening manner, spade in hand, Mr. Calder cocked one barrel and fired. Apparently the shot hit the Chinese who dropped his spade and bolted. The man who had been the cause of the trouble then ran at Mr. Brodie, and Mr. Calder fired low with his second barrel hitting the assailant in the leg. This appeared to cow the Chinese. Mr. Calder assisted Mr. Brodie to his feet, and together they made their way down the creek until they reached a boat, in which they were ferried across to the other side. As the Chinese continued to follow them the foreigners hid in a copse until dusk and then made their way home, where they had their wounds and bruises dressed. The matter was reported to the Police and the British Consular authorities. Up to last night nothing had been heard of the supposed wounded Chinese.

THE MIXED COURT CONTRETEMPS.

The letter presented below was published in two of the leading Chinese papers yesterday and has been accepted by the American Consular authorities as a sufficient apology for an incident,

of which full details have been given in our columns :

Report from Pao Yi, Mixed Court Magistrate to the Shanghai Customs Tuotai correcting certain statements made in a former report in connexion with the deportation of Li Chun-lai.

Excency,—I have the honour to call your attention to my previous report with reference to a conversation relative to the deportation of Li Chun-lai held in Chambers between the American Vice-Consul-General (Mr. Hadley) and myself wherein the following statements occurred : 1. The American Assessor demanded that Li Chun-lai be allowed to return to the Settlement, and, 2. The American Assessor demanded that Li Chun-lai be deported by water instead of by land.

Concerning the first statement no demand whatever was made. The question was merely discussed. And the subject matter of the second statement, was not discussed by us at all.

As the American Vice-Consul-General considers that he has been unjustly misrepresented I have the honour to make the above noted corrections.

Hoping that you will be so good as to consider this report.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

PAO YI,

Mixed Court Magistrate.

KNOWLEDGE OF CHINESE.

Sir John Newell Jordan, presiding at the opening of the winter sessions of King's College London, remarked that it used not very long ago to be said as a reproach that London did not offer as great facilities for the study of Oriental languages as did some of the other capitals of Europe. The establishment of the department at King's College had wiped away the reproach so far as Chinese at least was concerned. It was often remarked that a knowledge of Chinese was not so necessary now as in former days, because the Chinese themselves were acquiring English. He did not share that view. They were, he thought, bound to keep pace with the Chinese and to reciprocate. The more they knew of each other's languages the better the understanding was likely to be. Nowadays it was quite common for citizens, even in the interior of China, to be supplying themselves with water-works and other modern conveniences, and to put it at the very lowest a knowledge of Chinese was becoming a marketable commodity in China. The contracts would go to the nations that were best fitted to undertake them, and part of the necessary equipment would undoubtedly be a knowledge of Chinese.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

H.M.S. Cadmus arrived here on the 4th instant.

H.M.S. Widgeon left Shanghai on the 8th instant.

H. M. S. Britomart left Shanghai on the 6th instant.

H. M. S. Alacrity left Shanghai on the 5th instant.

The Japanese gunboat Uji arrived here on the 8th instant.

The Japanese cruiser Akashi left Shanghai on the 5th instant.

The U. S. gunboat Villalobos left Shanghai on the 5th instant.

The Chinese revenue cruiser Chuen-tiao left Shanghai on the 9th instant.

Among the passengers returning by the R. M. S. Empress of India were Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Ziervogel.

The Russian estimate for new battle-ships in the coming year is Rls. 28,000,000, as against Rls. 9,507,000 last year.

H.E. LIU YU-LIN, Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James', left for England on Tuesday by the P. & O. S. Arcadia.

MESSRS. HUGO REISS & Co., Secretaries of the Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd., inform us that the output of rubber for the month of October was 955 lb.

The secretary of the Senawang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd. informs us that the output of Dry Para Rubber from the Senawang Estates for the month of October was 9,368 lb.

We are asked to state that the output of rubber from the Cheng Estates for the month of October, was 995 lb. and not 955 lb. as originally announced by the Secretaries.

We are asked by an Anlu correspondent to acknowledge the receipt of a contribution of \$5.00 from a "Friend" for relief of the destitution caused by the Shayang Flood.

MESSRS. HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd., Secretaries and General Managers of the Taiping Rubber Estates, Ltd., inform us that the output of rubber from the estates for the month of October was 500 lb.

It is officially stated that the reported contracts with American firms for the building of Chinese men-of-war have not been arranged, and it is now considered improbable that the work will be given to the United States.

We are informed by the Secretaries of the Chempedak Rubber & Gambier Estate, Ltd. that they are in receipt of a telegram from the estate, giving the output of rubber for the year to October 31, 1910, as 13,070 lb. dry rubber.

MR. H. H. FOX, Commercial Attaché to His Majesty's Legation, Peking, is on a visit to Shanghai. He has an office in the British Consulate-General, where he will be pleased to see anyone who desires to confer with him.

We are informed by the Secretaries and General Managers of the Amherst Rubber Estate, Ltd., that they have received a telegram from the estate at Amherst stating that 720 lb. of rubber have been shipped from there to London.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd., inform us that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending October 29 amounted to 21,655.83 tons and the sales during the period, to 20,175.94 tons.

MESSRS. ANDERSEN, MEYER & Co., state that they are in receipt of a telegram from their Singapore Agents, informing them that the output of dry rubber from the Kota Bahroe Estates is as follows:—August, 450lb.; September, 597 lb.; October, 1135 lb.

MESSRS. J. P. BISSET & Co. ask us to state that the October output of rubber of the Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates was 12,600 lb. In the local weekly share report this output was inadvertently credited to the Consolidated Rubber Estate, Limited.

AN interesting special notice to mariners has been issued. It states that an experimental submarine bell buoy has been moored off Shaweishan lighthouse and that on the 11th instant an experimental submarine bell will be placed off North Saddle Lighthouse.

At the French Consular Court yesterday morning, A. Trithard was fined \$5.00 for having allowed a dog, his property, to be at large without a muzzle on the Chungking and Great Western Roads, in contravention of the Municipal By-law of March 17, 1910.

MESSRS. J. P. BISSET & Co., inform us that the output of dry Para Rubber from the Pengkalan Durian Estate, Ltd. for the month of October was 985 lb. The observance of the Mohammedan Festival by the coolie labour was solely responsible for the output being slightly less than for the previous month.

THE command of the British torpedo-boat-destroyer flotilla in the Far East now passes from Commander Ernest Stevenson to Commander Ch. Lambe. Commander Stevenson returns home after some six years' continuous service on this station and carries with him the good wishes of many friends in China and Japan.

We are informed by Messrs. Ilbert & Co., the local Secretaries of the Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ltd., that they have received the following telegram from the London Secretaries:—870 lb. best sheet sold at auction at 5s. 9d. per lb., 2,700 lb. crepe sold at auction at 5s. Quotations for shares 37s. 6d. Price for Para rubber 6s., market firmer.

THE "London Gazette" states that the King has granted to Sir Walter Oatline Hillier, K.C.M.G., C.B., his Royal licence to accept and wear the Insignia of the Second Class of the First Division of the Imperial Chinese Order of the Double Dragon, conferred upon him by the Emperor of China in recognition of valuable services rendered

by him in the capacity of Adviser to the Chinese Government, Peking.

Five police promotions have been notified. Det. Sub-Inspector A. Eek is to be Inspector and Trooper Sub-Inspector T. W. Spottiswoode is to be Trooper Inspector. Det. Sergt. C. Craig, Sgt. J. O'Toole and Sgt. R. W. Thomas are to be Sub-Inspectors. The last named officer has for some time been superintending the Chinese tutoring of foreign members of the force.

At the Japanese Consular Court on Monday morning, before Mr. G. Miho, Vice-Consul, S. Kobayashi, a printer, of North Honan Road, was charged with having been drunk and disorderly on Woosung Road at 0.25 a.m. on the 6th instant, and with having damaged a ricscha to the extent of \$1.50. The accused was fined \$5 and was ordered to pay for the damage done to the ricscha.

For some considerable time an agreement has existed between several of the leading lines as regards freights from Antwerp to China. As, however, certain lines have recently been cutting rates, more particularly for iron, which has been booked at 15s., the "Shipping Gazette" correspondent understands that the conference has decided to take energetic measures to stop the competition. The P. and O. Company will take the initiative by accepting iron at 10s.

THE average minimum of the thermometer in the Settlement for the week ending November 5 was 59.1° F, the average maximum 67.2° F, and the mean 63.1° F, compared with 52.3° F, 63.0° F, and 57.6° F, respectively, in the corresponding week of 1909. The rainfall during the week was .10 inches, and rain fell measurably on three days, compared with 1.64 inches and five days in the corresponding week of 1909, and an average of 1.13 inches and 4½ days for the last two years.

A HAWKER named Sung Nyan-sun appeared before the deputy Magistrate Mr. Teh and Mr. Brown, British Assessor, at the Mixed Court last Friday, charged with kidnapping a girl named An Zai-pau from the custody of her parents, at 455 Canton road, at 3 p.m. on the 27th of December, 1909. He was also charged with being concerned with the above girl in the theft of money and jewellery to the value of \$1,600 from 455 Canton road at 3 p.m. on December 27, 1909. The prisoner was remanded in custody pending the arrest of his brother who is alleged to be concerned in the case.

SHEIKH Ahmed Asiri-Lade will shortly leave Constantinople for Central Asia, bearing with him no less holy a relic than a "Luhya-i-Sherif"—i.e., a hair from the beard of the Prophet, presented him by the Sultan himself, reports the "L. & C. Express." The Sheikh, who is a Moslem of Tripoli in Syria, claims to represent 30,000,000 Moslems of Russian and Chinese Turkestan, Mongolia, and China. In view of the activity which has been manifested of late years by Moslem agents in Chinese Central Asia, the result of

the Sheikh's visit and the nature of the reception that awaits him on his return are interesting subjects of speculation.

A CORRESPONDENT calls our attention to the fact that owing to the new position of the Press stand at the Race Meeting on Thursday week our reporters missed a pleasing little ceremony that was witnessed by those who were fortunate enough to be on the "ground floor" of the Race Club when Admiral Winsloe presented the British Navy Cup to Mr. "Ruby" Ellis. Our correspondent remarks that "elated, successful, and tired after three days' racing, many a sportsman might well have been hoarse, or even speechless, but not so Mr. "Ruby", who expressed very nicely the sentiments of the sporting community towards the Admiral and the Officers serving with him."

MR. JAMES B. DAVIES, of Michigan was appointed Clerk of the U. S. Court for China on November 9. Mr. Davies, at the time of his appointment was a Clerk in the Department of State, Bureau for Far Eastern Affairs, at Washington. Prior to that he was a clerk in the American Embassy at Tokio. Mr. Davies graduated at Detroit College of Law in 1904, and practised law for two years before entering Government service. Pending the appointment of a Clerk to take the place of Dr. Hinckley, Mr. E. H. Murray, stenographer to the Court, has very acceptably filled the post, and it is understood that he will remain Acting Clerk until Mr. Davies' arrival in the near future.

At the Mixed Court yesterday before Assistant Magistrate Sun and Mr. Hadley, American Assessor, Lung Mie-tee was charged at the instance of Inspector Eek, with gross carelessness in allowing a fire to break out at the tea shop, 10 Albany Gardens, at 1.45 a.m. on November 9. A servant of a lady lodging in the same house as the prisoner first witnessed the outbreak, and it was on her instructions that Tse was awakened and the fire subdued. The prisoner said that he had no idea how the fire originated as he was asleep at the time. The premises were insured for Tls. 5,000. In committing Tse to prison for one month, Magistrate Sun said that instead of extinguishing the flames he got excited and thus was careless.

A DEVELOPMENT took place on Friday night in connexion with gambling with roulette wheels on the borders of the Settlement and three wheels have been handed to the Municipal Police by the Chinese authorities. It appears that on Friday the Chinese authorities, acting on information given to them by the Municipal Police, went to a Chinese house about three or four miles from the Alhambra and outside the Settlement and there found three roulette wheels which they seized. These wheels are said to be worth about \$4,000 and it is thought that they were removed from the Alhambra some time ago when the then proprietors of that place had reason to suspect that

the police would make a raid on the premises.

BEFORE the deputy Magistrate, Mr. Teh, and Mr. Brown, British Assessor, at the Mixed Court last Friday, two unemployed Chinese were charged with being suspicious persons and loitering in the native stand of the Shanghai Race Club (a public place), with intent to commit a felony. They were further charged with being concerned together in stealing from the person of the plaintiff a pocket book containing \$6 in notes at the same place on Thursday afternoon. Detective Sergeant Craig described the movements of the prisoners and said that there was another charge of stealing \$65 from another person preferred against the prisoners. The first prisoner was committed to prison for seven days and the second prisoner was sent to prison for three days.

At the Mixed Court last Friday before the deputy Magistrate, Mr. Teh, and Mr. Brown, British Assessor, a broker named Zi Ong-tsang was charged from the Central Police Station with a series of false pretence offences. The first was that of obtaining cloth to the value of \$60 between May 18 and 26 from 72, Nanking Road, the second, that of obtaining clothing valued at \$60 between August 12 and 19 from 404, Honan Road, the third that of obtaining goods valued at \$9 between August 17 and 21, from 20, Kiangsi Road, and the fourth, that of obtaining \$8 from 11, Hankow Road some time between September 9 and 19. A native detective stated that in each instance the prisoner had secured the goods and money by tendering false bank notes. The prisoner was sentenced to one month's cage and two years' imprisonment.

MESSRS. SENNET FRERES, of Nanking Road, were the victims of an exceedingly brazen theft on Wednesday last. About 2 p.m., while the manager was engaged, attending two Japanese customers, three Chinese entered the shop. Two of them kept the other employees of the shop busy, while the third, after wandering round the shop, succeeded in abstracting two trays of valuable diamond rings from one of the show cases, unobserved. The theft was not discovered until the men had left the shop, and then several rings that had dropped from the trays were found on the floor. Later, another ring was picked up in the alleyway by Messrs. Voelkel and Schröder's premises. A reward of \$500 has been offered for the recovery of the stolen jewellery, which is valued at \$12,000. A proportionate reward will be paid for the recovery of any portion of the stolen property.

At the Mixed Court on Wednesday morning, two Chinese servants were charged with attempting to break into and enter the godown of the Nippon Yosen Kaisha, North Yangtze Road, on Sunday night. The evidence of Sub-Inspector Fitzgibbon showed that there are five Japanese subjects detained in the Japanese Consular Gaol on a charge of killing a Chinese some time ago in a fracas which arose in

Wuchon Road as the result of a dispute between employers and operatives at a cotton mill in that district. It is supposed that the two Chinese servants, who are employed by the wife of one of the Japanese prisoners, entered the godown with the intention of communicating with or releasing one or more of the prisoners in the Consular Gaol, which is situated in the same building. The accused had scaled the roof of the building and broken a window, preparatory to making an entry, when they were detected by the watchman and captured, with the aid of an Indian constable. The hearing of the charge was adjourned.

We regret to have to record the death, which occurred at the Shanghai General Hospital on Tuesday morning, of Mr. C. F. Greenwood, a popular member of the American community. Mr. Greenwood returned recently from a business trip in the north of China and immediately on his return was taken to the General Hospital, where he was operated on for appendicitis, but the disease was in such an advanced stage that little hope was held out for his recovery. The deceased arrived here from America in the latter part of the nineties to join the firm of Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd., and on leaving that employment some years ago, started in business for himself as a tailor. He was one of the original members of the American Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps and remained a member of this Unit until the time of his death. He leaves a widow and two children to mourn his loss. The funeral took place at the Babbling Well Cemetery on Wednesday afternoon and was attended by the members of the American Company, S. V. C., and Masonic brethren.

M. RAITCHEVITCH, a Servian student, who is engaged on the pastime of travelling round the world with the aid of a bicycle for a prize of Frs 100,000, offered by the *Mali Journal* of Belgrade, reached Shanghai yesterday. In China the conditions of the undertaking allow a generous use of steamers and M. Raitchevitch does not resume his land travel until he reaches British territory in the south. The journey was started on March 13, 1910, from Belgrade and has to be completed within two years, during which time the traveller has to subsist on money raised by the sale of postcards bearing his portrait. With a picturesque coronet surmounting the word "Connt" the student traveller's visiting card seeks to convey the fact that he is the scion of a line of landed proprietors and military chieftains in Servia. One of his forebears, if we are not misinformed, helped the cause of revolt against the Turks in 1804, side by side with the peasant farmer Kara George, whose descendant, Peter Kurageorgewitch, is now on the throne of Servia. On M. Raitchevitch's return to his native hearth it is to be hoped that democratic Servia will have duly conferred patents of nobility on *Voivodes* to enable her worthy son to wear the coronet and ermine that metaphorically grace his travels.

H. M. S. BEDFORD FUND.

	\$	Tls.
Already acknowledged...	1,757	3 25 00
The M. M. O. A.	50	00
I. M. Customs Club ...	18	00
Municipal Service Club	6	00
"E. D. J."	10	00

1 841 03 25 00

Mr. F. J. EVANS,
Hon. Sec., Navy League
Shanghai.

THE SHUTUNG ON THE RO KS.

A telegram was received in Shanghai on Saturday morning to the effect that the Szechuan Transportation Co.'s str. *Shutung* was fast on the rocks at Fuchou, about 75 miles south of Chungking. The *Shutung*, which was launched here on July 6, 1909, is a twin-crew steamer, 115 feet in length, 15 feet in breadth, and 6 feet 6 inches in depth, with a draught of 3 feet 3 inches. She was constructed by Messrs. John I. Thornycroft and Co. to the order of the Szechuan Transportation Company, for the navigation of the Upper Yangtze rapids. She was brought out from England in sections and was put together at the Kiangnan Arsenal Dock.

PRESENTATION TO INSPECTOR J. E. JOHNSON.

An interesting function was performed last Friday afternoon in the Mixed Court, when Inspector J. E. Johnson, of the Shanghai Municipal Police, who is in charge of the Mixed Court, was presented with a pair of silver backed hair brushes, beautifully inscribed and enclosed in plush-lined cases. Accompanying the present was the following address:—

To J. E. Johnson, Esq.,

Sir,—On the occasion of your departure on a well-earned nine months' leave of absence, we, the members of the Mixed Court Police staff, beg you to accept as a small token of appreciation and esteem, this pair of silver-backed hair brushes. Wishing you a jolly good time, and the best of everything.

HANKOW UNIVERSITY.

The following is from the "Hankow Daily News":—"We are informed by Mr. Jackson of Boone University that we were incorrect in stating that the construction of the Hankow University had begun.

Mr. Jackson writes:

"I presume that reference is intended to what is known as the Wuhau University, formerly known as the Oxford and Cambridge scheme. Similar paragraphs have appeared in other papers and they are all very misleading. As a matter of fact, no land has yet been purchased for the University; the site indeed has not yet been determined, and only a few thousand pounds have as yet been subscribed, not sufficient to purchase any site."

THE GOVERNOR OF TSINGTAO.

Vice-Admiral Truppel, the Governor of Tsingtao, who had been spending a few days at Nanking, during which he in-

spected the Industrial Exhibition, returned to Shanghai last Tuesday night. The Committee of the *Deutsche Vereinigung* and their wives gave a luncheon on Saturday in honour of His Excellency and Frau Truppel at the Club Concordia. The other guests were the German Consul-General and Frau von Buri, Captain von Kayser of the 3rd. Marines and Herr and Frau Adalbert Korff. Herr Adalbert Korff is an honorary member of the Association, which was founded about ten years ago mainly through his efforts. Vice-Admiral and Frau Truppel left for Tsingtao yesterday morning by the steamer Admiral von Tirpitz.

HUNGHTZE NEAR HARBIN.

On October 23, reports the "Manchuria Daily News," a band of over 170 bandits laid siege to a timber yard owned by M. Skedelsky, the wealthy timber dealer, and located near a town lying 103 miles east of Harbin. They threatened to destroy the whole stocks by fire unless all the money and portable valuables available were produced inside six hours. Over twenty men of the Russian Railway Guard appeared on the scene and opened a fusillade upon the outlaws who largely outnumbered the soldiers and repulsed them and then setting fire to the plant, were ransacking the place, when, in response to the alarm given, a reinforcement for the guard arrived and succeeded after a desperate fight in putting the bandits to rout.

The property loss alone suffered by the Russian dealer is put at about Rls. 500,000.

FLORAL CHINA.

Sir Joseph Hooker, the eminent naturalist, despite the fact that he is in his ninety-fourth year, travelled from his home at Sunningdale, Berkshire, on October 11, and spent what he termed "a delightful afternoon" among the flowers and ornamental shrub on show at the Royal Horticultural Society's Hall, Westminster. The exhibit which pleased him most was the collection of ornamental shrubs and greenhouse plants (some of the most beautiful of which were importations from China) shown by Messrs. Veitch, of Chelsea. "For thirty years," said Sir Joseph, "I was teaching the nurserymen to send their collectors into China. I told Mr. Veitch, and his father and grandfather before him. And now they have gone to China with this beautiful result. The progress of horticulture during the last few years has indeed been very wonderful."

EMBARRASSING RICHES.

The Chairman of the London County Council at its usual meeting announced that he had received a communication from the Mayor of Tokio, asking the Council to accept the two model Japanese gardens now on view at the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, and also a model of the City of Tokio, "as a memento of civic good fellowship, as well as national alliance." The reading of the letter, which concluded with an appreciation of the reception which had been accorded the Mayor and other members

of the Tokio Municipality by the London County Council recently, was received with cheers, and on the motion of Mr. W. Hayes Fisher, M.P., seconded by Sir J. W. Benn, the offer was cordially accepted. At the same time the Council is rather puzzled as to where the gardens are to be placed, and how they are to be maintained. The Parks Committee will be asked to prepare a scheme.

THE PRESS IN KOREA.

The following is from the "Japan Chronicle":—

The "*Hochi*," referring to the extinction of all but official and semi-official newspapers in Korea, says that this interference with internal affairs shows that militarism is reigning supreme in the peninsula. The Tokio journal adds that the genuine prosperity of a colony cannot be expected under a system of militarism.

The circulation in Korea of issues of the "*Shin Kanminpo*," a Japanese paper published in San Francisco, and of the "*Shin Kankokusho*," a Japanese paper published in Hawaii, says a Seoul dispatch, has been prohibited, their contents being regarded as detrimental to the public security. All copies entering Korea have been seized. The November issue of the "*Chosen*," a monthly periodical published by Japanese in Seoul, has been suspended, its contents being deemed by the authorities to be detrimental to the public peace in the peninsula.

CHINESE EXPORTS.

The liner Poona has arrived at Liverpool from China with a cargo of thousands of carcasses of frozen pigs, ducks, fowls, and snipe, reports the "*L. & C. Express*" of October 14. The Telamon has also brought a consignment. Both lots have been refused admittance in the Mersey Port on account of the manner in which the carcasses are cut up. "The carcasses," said Dr. Hope, medical officer of health for Liverpool, "are sound enough, but we have no option but to refuse them. The consignment will probably be taken to the Isle of Man or Hamburg, or some other port abroad, and, after being dealt with, reintroduced into this country as bacon." It is understood that both vessels left China before the requirements of the Local Government Board were fully understood, and that future consignments of pigs will be dressed in accordance with the regulations of this country, and will, providing they are found to be perfectly wholesome, be admitted for immediate consumption, just as if they came from the United States or any other country.

THE JAPANESE IN FORMOSA.

Mr. Uchida, Director of the Formosan Civil Administration, who returned to Taipei on the 2nd instant from a tour of inspection in South Formosa, is quoted by a Taipei dispatch for the following remarks on the aborigines:—

"Over ten years have now elapsed since Japan assumed control of Formosa, but order has not yet been perfectly established in the island and much is still hoped from the ability and discretion of the administrative officials.

The aborigines are very brave and determined by nature, but they are equally sincere and simple. When they once submit themselves to the Japanese authorities, they love and respect the police, just as children do their parents. The aborigines are very materialistic in their ideas, but if the law is impartially and justly administered, they can be easily ruled. It is the duty of the administrative authorities to transform them into good and faithful subjects of his Majesty the Emperor, and all officials in Formosa, high and low must be fully alive to the importance of their duty."

THE JAPANESE TARIFF.

A certain influential member of the Japanese House of Peers, who belongs to the Opposition party, is quoted by the "*Jiji*" as stating that with regard to Great Britain's opposition to the new Japanese tariff, whereby the foundation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is reported to be endangered, the Katsura Government must be held responsible for the blunder thus far committed in revising the old tariff. Court Komura, Minister for Foreign Affairs, should be held responsible therefore because of the fact that in drafting the new tariff he was appointed Chairman of Committee for Treaty Revision. In the event of a Bill revising the new tariff being introduced in the next session of the Diet, the Legislature will not hesitate to attack the Government for such a blunder. In the existing circumstances, remarks the member quoted, the resignation of the Katsura Government *en bloc* is out of the question. It is therefore pretty certain that the tariff question will be settled by the resignation of Court Komura alone. At all events, a stormy scene will be witnessed in the Diet when the question is brought up for discussion.

AERONAUTICS.

It was inevitable that a proposal should come sooner or later to afford the residents of Shanghai an opportunity of witnessing aeroplanes in flight. A French organization, the "*Société d'Aviation d'Extrême Orient*," has been formed to introduce aviation in the Far East and to arrange aviation meetings at the principal places in China and Japan. One of the partners, the Marquis de Villeneuve, who is described as "a daring and well-known aviator of Paris" is on his way out with a complete staff and a Blériot monoplane of the newest type.

Beyond question the people of Shanghai would be glad to witness feats of skill and endurance similar to those that have aroused such interest in Europe and America. Up to the present no steps have been taken to form any local society for the promotion of aeronautics, but any attempt to hold an aviation meeting would be sure of sympathy and support. The race-course would be an ideal ground for such a meeting and no doubt its use for this purpose would be permitted. We understand that the "*Société d'Aviation d'Extrême Orient*" is anxious to enter into communication with any person, persons or club who would be

willing to undertake the patronage of an aviation meeting. In view of the impending arrival at Hongkong of the Marquis de Villeneuve it would be desirable to take the necessary preliminary steps without delay.

THE UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.

The telegrams that we print to-day enable an analysis to be made in reference to the political classification of the Congress that will meet in March. In the last Senate there were fifty-nine Republicans and thirty-three Democrats. The elections just completed have practically equalized the representation of the two great parties; a small, but solid phalanx, of "Insurgent" Republicans holding the balance of power. The Democratic gains in the Senate number nine, so that there are now forty-two Democrats to fifty Republicans of differing political, or rather party, complexion.

The Democratic success in the House of Representatives was much more striking. Before the election there were 217 Republicans and 173 Democrats, while in regard to one member no information is immediately available. According to Reuter's Agency the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives is only thirteen, but our special service from New York, which would probably have later and completer returns upon which to base its message, gives the majority as fifty-one. Reuter's Agency gives the net Democratic gain up to the time that the message was dispatched as thirty-seven, which would give the Democrats 210 seats (ignoring the doubtful seat already alluded to), or a majority of twenty-nine. If our special service be correct the representation in the new House of Representatives will be:—Democrats 221, Republicans 170. It must be remembered, moreover, that the Republican representation probably contains some Insurgents.

RETIREMENT OF SIR PELHAM WARREN.

It will be learnt with general regret that Sir Pelham L. Warren, K.C.M.G., H.B.M.'s Consul-General at this Port, has resigned, and that he may be expected to leave Shanghai early in the new year. Sir Pelham Warren's retirement from active work will bring to a close a long and honourable official career, and his departure will be deplored by the British community, whose interests he has always ably upheld, and among whom he enjoys great personal popularity.

Sir Pelham Warren entered the China Consular Service over forty years ago and in the course of his long career has resided at many of the Chinese ports. In the eighties he was for a long time in Formosa, receiving his promotion to the rank of Consul at Taiwan in 1886. It was while he was holding this appointment that he was instrumental in saving thirteen members of the shipwrecked crew of the Lowden Castle from the clutches of the Formosan aborigines. He became Consul-General in Hankow during 1899, and wher

nominally at this post he was in reality Acting Consul-General for Shanghai from July 1, 1899, until October 6, 1900.

Sir Pelham Warren was in Shanghai all through the Boxer outbreak and when the Legations were besieged and communication between them and their Governments interrupted, he was virtually the British Minister to China. It was his negotiations which led to the famous proclamation issued from Nanking on July 3, 1900, and reading: "We, the Viceroy of the Liangkiang and Lianghu provinces, undertake to hold ourselves responsible for the security of foreign life and property within our respective jurisdictions as well as in the province of Chekiang, so long as the Treaty Powers do not land troops in either the Yangtze Valley or the Province of Chekiang." This undertaking was loyally observed on both sides. It was Sir Pelham Warren also who conducted negotiations with Yuan Shih-kai, then Governor of Shantung, with a view to protecting foreign lives and property within his jurisdiction. From October 1900 to April 17, 1901, Sir Pelham Warren was employed upon special service at Shanghai as Political Officer in charge of British interests in the Yangtze. He received a C.M.G. on January 1901, was definitely transferred to the post of Consul-General at Shanghai on July 1, of the same year, and in June 1902 was knighted. Ever since that date, except for a short period of leave, Sir Pelham Warren has been Consul-General here. His firmness at the time of the 1905 riot not only resulted in its prompt suppression, but also prevented a recrudescence of trouble when the Taotai, under thinly veiled threats, put forward his extravagant demands for the settlement of the trouble.

Much of Sir Pelham Warren's work has naturally been shrouded in secrecy at the time, but the subsequent results have been apparent to all and the community will not be slow to recognize the value of his services.

We understand that the post of Consul-General at Shanghai has been offered to Mr. E.D.H. Fraser, C.M.G., Consul-General at Hankow.

CHINA EMERGENCY APPEAL.

By the Lord Mayor's permission a meeting was held in the Guildhall on October 18 under the auspices of the China Emergency Appeal Committee. Sir Robert Hart, the president, who is prevented by ill-health from taking part in any public business just now, wrote expressing a hope that City men would be moved to show practical sympathy with the object in view. Friendly co-operation, at a time when China was initiating great changes, would not pass without appreciation in that Empire.

Alderman Sir Vaughan Morgan who presided in the Lord Mayor's place, said the movement appealed to him very strongly. It was not starting

a new society, but aimed at helping existing societies to do more good.

Dr. Lavington Hart, Principal of the Anglo-Chinese College at Tientsin, said that the Chinese demand for Western learning was so eager as to be pathetic. It was an amazing movement, and we must awake to its enormous importance for every country in contact with China. It would not be safe for this country to neglect the present opportunity. What China chiefly needed was men, such as our schools and Universities produced, men who could lead; men imbued with the highest ideals and capable of translating them into Chinese forms. The English language, too, would be needed, at least for many years, in Chinese schools and colleges. It was, in fact, becoming more and more necessary there, British educationists could, if they would, put the impress of this country on millions of Chinese; but the opportunity could not last long. Before very long one of the great questions for our statesmen would be how to improve our relations with China. One country had returned to China the balance of its indemnity after the Boxer rising for the education of Chinese students, and there had never been a more remunerative investment. When the Chinese students who had gone to that country for their education returned to China to lead its industrial development, the bulk of its trade would be directed to the same country. The Emergency Committee was a most welcome medium between our country and Chinese students. The best in men, in methods, and in education was needed for this Chinese work; and there was only one best in education—that which did not omit the ennobling influences of Christianity.

The Bishop of London said that his first reason for supporting the movement was the awful debt we owed to China for our part record in the opium question. The young nations that had sprung from us were more awake to this reproach than we were. Dr Morrison, the Correspondent of "The Times" in China, who was present on that platform, had given convincing evidence that China was trying to make herself free from the opium curse. We should think, too, what it meant for the whole world, this awakening of a nation of 400 millions. It was going to damn the world or make the world. We had seen in India the harm done by a false policy of education without religion. If the Chinese received Christian education, they would be the greatest instruments for good ever forged in the world; otherwise they would be a yellow peril indeed. It was our nation next to the Americans—who had done such splendid educational work in China—that possessed the confidence of the Chinese nation, and we must take advantage of the open door offered us. We had what China wanted in our Universities and in our hospitals. Tens of thousands of Chinese were being tortured to death owing to ignorance of elementary medical science, and we had no right to keep to ourselves the knowledge we had gained. We had also what China needed in the great heritage of the

Christian faith, which had made Great Britain what it was.

Dr. Duncan Main, of Hangchow, a medical missionary in China for nearly thirty years, said that the annual death-rate in that country from malpractice, superstition, and want of proper care was greater than that from virulent disease. Medical missions had done much to break down anti-foreign feeling, so that active hostility to Christianity had almost gone. Medical schools were needed more than anything else for the uplifting and enlightening of the people.

Sir Robert Laidlaw also addressed the meeting.

The Committee aims at raising £40,000 for union medical training colleges, another £40,000 for the training of teachers and pastors, and £20,000 for the translation and publication of the best Western literature for China. The following grants have already been made:—Medical colleges at Peking, £2,000, Hankow, £1,000, and Mukden, £500; Normal Training College, Shantung University, £1,500; Anglo-Chinese College, Tientsin, £1,000; Christian Literature Society for China, £1,700; China Medical Missionary Association for the translation of Medical Literature £300.

LAW REPORTS.

H. M. SUPREME COURT.

November 4.

Before F. S. A. BOURNE, Esq., C.M.G., Assistant Judge.

A. M. A. EVANS v. THOS. FREEMAN.

This was a claim for \$138.26 for goods supplied to defendant from December, 1909 to March, 1910 by Messrs. Dombey & Son.

Defendant admitted the claim, but said that he had a counter-claim against Dombey & Son of \$214.88 for commission on pork business done in November and December 1908 and January and February 1909. Defendant added that he had taken out a summons against plaintiff for \$76.62. Witness added that he wished to subpoena Mr. McGuire.

The case was adjourned until Tuesday.

A. W. BISMARCK v. USUF ALASAKIA.

This was an action brought to recover \$104.65, \$22.65 of which was for merchandise sold and delivered to defendant at his request and \$82 for money loaned.

Mr. F. M. Brooks appeared for plaintiff and Mr. M. Hughes for defendant, who had paid \$11, money lent, into Court.

Plaintiff, a Chinese shipchandler, produced two memoranda for \$11. He said that defendant requested him to supply linoleum for \$22.65, which he did, and witness also hired a house for him and had whitewashing, etc., done. When this work was executed defendant asked witness to lend him certain monies, and he lent him altogether \$82.

In reply to his Lordship, defendant said that the linoleum was not ordered by him, but he admitted that it was in his house on the floor.

Plaintiff produced the correspondence. Defendant said that plaintiff used a room at his house to interview his witness in a case in the Mixed Court and that he put the linoleum on the floor for the occasion and it was still there. When the bill for the linoleum was sent in witness sent it to plaintiff with the remark that he understood the linoleum was left as some return for the use of the room. Witness stated that he returned the money he borrowed, with the exception of \$11.

His Lordship gave judgement for the amount claimed with costs.

Shanghai, November 7.
Before Sir HAVILLAND DE SAUSMAREZ,
Judge.
RUSSO-CHINESE BANK V. KAYE, JERVIS
& CO.

This was a claim for Tls. 4,543.76 to defendant as acceptor of a bill of exchange for Tls. 4,475, dated August 4, 1910, drawn on T. Svedersky by defendants two months after date.

Mr. A. S. Wilson appeared for the plaintiffs; defendants were represented by Mr. T. Morgan Phillips.

Mr. Phillips asked for pleadings.

His Lordship said that he was not satisfied that counsel was entitled to them. What was his defence?

Mr. Phillips said that he had only been instructed on Saturday, but he understood the defence to be that there was an agreement between defendants and Svedersky, which had not been carried out.

His Lordship said that if that were the case he had better order pleadings. He would order a defence to be filed.

LOH DAH-SUN V. DAVID HAIMOVITCH.

Plaintiff alleged that by a contract in writing dated February 23, 1910, signed by defendant as broker the defendant acting as broker for the plaintiff purchased for the plaintiff from an undisclosed principal fifty shares in a company known as the Perak Sugar Company Ltd., to be delivered on June settlement day. By contracts in writing dated February 18, 19, and 24 the plaintiff bought through a firm of brokers known as Gensburger and Judah, in various lots, shares in the said Perak Sugar Company to the number in all of 250 shares, and by other contracts in writing dated March 10, April 2, 9, 11, and 12 sold through the said firm of Gensburger and Judah 390 shares in the said Perak Sugar Co., leaving 140 Perak shares to be delivered through Gensburger and Judah on the June Settlement day. On or about June 27, 1910, previous to the June Settlement, the plaintiff instructed defendant to deliver to Messrs. Gensburger and Judah the fifty shares bought through defendant, and to receive from Messrs. Gensburger and Judah against such shares the sum of Tls. 40,000. Defendant received this sum, and plaintiff at that time still being indebted to defendant in the sum of Tls. 26,883.75, the cost of the said

fifty shares, and commission, there remained a balance due and owing from defendant to plaintiff of Tls. 13,116.25, which said sum defendant had neglected and refused to pay plaintiff. Plaintiff therefore prayed for judgement for Tls. 13,116.25, costs and other relief.

In the statement of defence defendant admitted that in June 1910 he received the sum of Tls. 40,000 referred to, and that on that date plaintiff was indebted to him in the sum of Tls. 26,883.75 in respect of the cost of the fifty Perak shares, and that he had refused to pay plaintiff the sum of Tls. 13,116.25, but denied that he was indebted to plaintiff in the said sum or at all. Defendant alleged that the transactions referred to were only some of a number of share transactions entered into by plaintiff in the names of Loh Dah-sun and Loh Dih-sun, wherein defendant acted as broker for plaintiff and an account comprising all such transactions being taken it would be found that plaintiff was indebted to defendant. An account had been rendered by defendant to plaintiff. In the alternative defendant said that the transactions referred to as having been entered into in the name of Loh Dah-sun were entered into by plaintiff or Loh Dih-sun on account of a co-partnership between plaintiff and Loh Dih-sun, and that plaintiff was estopped from denying the existence of such a co-partnership by reason of the representations verbally and by contract from time to time made by plaintiff to defendant to the effect that all such transactions were for and on account of such a co-partnership.

Mr. J. C. E. Douglas appeared for plaintiff; defendant was represented by Mr. Montagu Harris.

Mr. Douglas read the pleadings and urged that in view of the nature of the defence the onus was upon defendant to prove his defence.

His Lordship upheld this view.

Mr. Harris suggested putting defendant into the box at once.

David Haimovitch stated that he carried on business at 6 Szechuen Road. He began doing business with plaintiff sometime in January or February last. He did business with Loh Dah-sun alone. When he first started business with plaintiff he received orders at the same time from his brother, Loh Dih-sun. The orders to purchase or sell shares were in separate names. He believed that they were acting together because plaintiff told him to report his transactions to Loh Dih-sun. Plaintiff also told him that no matter what business was done for himself or his brother he would settle all accounts at the end of the March settlement. Just before the June Settlement witness met plaintiff outside the Stock Exchange and as he had to deliver some shares to each brother he asked plaintiff what he was going to do about them and also where his brother was. He replied that his brother was not in Shanghai, but that he (plaintiff) would square the accounts and that witness was to look to him for instructions. Plaintiff settled for his brother in March. Plaintiff and his brother told witness on several occasions that they

were working together. Plaintiff told witness at the outset to keep two separate accounts; he did not say why. He also told witness to put both accounts together at the end of the settlement and send them to him.

That course was carried out at the March Settlement. Loh Dah-sun settled both accounts in March, by native bank orders and a payment from Gensburger and Judah. Witness produced the account for the March settlement. It was made out by Mr. Somekh with whom witness was doing business at the time. During March, and before the March settlement certain forward transactions for June took place. Most of witness's contracts with plaintiff for the June settlement were entered into before the March settlement. Witness produced seven contracts. Two of these were signed by both brothers. Witness also produced two contracts dated January 25, made out in plaintiff's name and signed by his brother and his accounts with plaintiff and his brother for the June settlement. Plaintiff's own account showed a debit of Tls. 10,963.75, against delivery to him by plaintiff of fifty Perak and by plaintiff to witness of 1,000 Anglo-Javas. The latter were not delivered. Witness delivered the Peraks. Loh Dih-sun's June settlement account showed a balance due of Tls. 18,737. Witness was originally to deliver twenty Langkats and twenty-five Senawaags to Loh Dih-sun, but plaintiff instructed him to sell them a few days before the settlement. A few days before the June settlement witness met both brothers in the office of Gensburger and Judah. When witness went there plaintiff instructed Gensburger and Judah to deliver to witness ten Langkats, which were to have been delivered to Loh Dih-sun and asked witness to deliver to Gensburger and Judah fifty Peraks and to receive from them Tls. 40,000. He also told witness to sell the ten Langkats and afterwards to give him (plaintiff) both accounts. Witness sold the Peraks to plaintiff at Tls. 535 which made Tls. 26,883.75. He received Tls. 40,000. The first demand made upon witness was for Tls. 29,036.25 and as he was just about to leave for Japan he had to find surety for that amount, the ten Langkats were delivered to witness without any payment. They were worth about Tls. 1,200 each at that time. It was not customary for two persons to sign a contract unless they were acting together. The contracts signed by both brothers were put into Loh Dih-sun's account. Plaintiff and his brother had transactions with Benjamin and Potts for June, which witness believed were not settled. Their accounts with Messrs. Toeg and Reel had not been settled.

Cross-examined—Witness was born of Russian parents. He had been a share-broker for a year and a half. Before that he had a music and piano store, and was proprietor of the Traveller's Hotel. There were fires in both places. After the second disaster witness filed his own petition in bankruptcy and made arrangements with his creditors. He was not a member of the Shanghai Stock Exchange. Witness

produced an account book. It did not contain the first entry of his first transactions with plaintiff and his brother. The book containing these entries were in the possession of Mr. Somekh. Witness began to do business with both brothers at the same time and place.

At this stage his Lordship offered to adjourn the case to enable Mr. Douglas to obtain and inspect the other books and documents in the possession of Mr. Somekh which might be material to his case.

The case was adjourned until Wednesday morning.

November 9.

Defendant in reply to Mr. Douglas, said that from the beginning he dealt with Loh Dah-sun and Loh Dih-sun as one man. Witness was partner with Mr. Somekh up to the March settlement and afterwards he did business on his own account. All the contracts entered into for the March settlement, with one exception, were entered to Loh Dah-sun, but were afterwards altered to Loh Dih-sun. Witness was told by Loh Dah-sun in each case to put the shares down to Loh Dih-sun's account.

H. Gensburger said that he was a partner in Messrs. Gensburger and Judah. A few days before the June settlement he went into his office and there found Loh Dah-sun, Loh Dih-sun, Noel, Murray & Co's compradore, and defendant Loh Dah-sun said that they had come to arrange their accounts. He told witness to give Mr. Haimovitch ten Langkats on his brother's account without receiving any payment. At that time witness had to deliver to Loh Dah-sun ten Langkats and Tls. 13,895. Witness was told to pay the last mentioned sum to Noel, Murray's compradore. Loh Dah-sun also told witness to pay Mr. Haimovitch Tls. 40,000 and to receive from him fifty Peraks. These instructions were carried out. Witness's firm had separate accounts with these brothers. Witness could not say why plaintiff ordered him to pay Mr. Haimovitch Tls. 40,000. Loh Dah-sun and his brother bought 10,000 Consolidated shares for cash from witness when the Company was floated. Witness believed that the brothers paid their accounts separately. Loh Dah-sun now owed witness money. At the June Settlement Loh Dah-sun made "lots of money" with witness's firm, and he was paid. At the June Settlement Mr. Haimovitch's account with witness's firm had a credit balance of Tls. 20,672.50 and he had to deliver Gensburger and Judah one hundred Sumatras, one hundred Ewos, 128 Kroewocks and 700 Anglo-Javas; and Gensburger and

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—ADVTS.

Judah had to deliver him 100 Talangs, 2,000 Providents and ten Langkats.

Cross-examined—So far as witness knew Mr. Haimovitch did not have any difficulty in putting through his June settlement. When witness paid the money to Noel, Murray's compradore, he received from him 200 Consolidateds.

The case was adjourned until 2 p.m. On resuming D. Haimovitch, recalled, produced the contract notes for five Langkats and twenty-five Langkats sold by Loh Dah-sun on February 9 and 15, respectively. On February 4 Loh Dah-sun bought twenty-five Sumatras and on March 3 he sold 200 Hongkew Wharf Shares. Witness also produced other contract notes of plaintiff's. The other principal in the transaction for five Langkats was the "concerned." The "concerned" was himself. Witness was also the "concerned" in the transaction for twenty-five Langkats.

His Lordship pointed out that under British law a man acting as broker for the seller could not himself buy as the "concerned."

Witness continued: Loh Dah-sun's payment on Langkats was about Tls. 48,000. Witness had to deliver shares to Loh Dah-sun. On the whole the latter lost. Witness and his partner did not separate because of witness's method of doing business.

Re-examined by Mr. Harris—Witness bought the Langkats himself at the market price.

S. S. Somekh, sworn, stated that he was a bill-broker. From September 1909 to March 1910 he was a partner of defendant's. During that time they had transactions with plaintiff and his brother. At the March Settlement the accounts were settled by plaintiff. The Tls. 48,000 standing at Loh Dih-sun's account was transferred to pay Loh Dah-sun's. Plaintiff and Loh Dih-sun were working together. Defendant told him that they were dealing together, and they mixed their accounts for the March settlement. Accounts were never put in separate names when parties were working in partnership.

Cross-examined by Mr. Douglas—Loh Dih's credit was transferred to plaintiff at the March Settlement.

This concluded defendants' case. Mr. Douglas then outlined the nature of his case.

The Court then adjourned until 10 a.m. next day.

November 10.

When the Court resumed Mr. Douglas was not present.

His Lordship ordered plaintiff to enter the box.

Plaintiff stated that his father died on the 9th of the 7th moon last year. Witness was left some money. He had three brothers. The money was to have been divided between them, but when his father's estate was realized it proved to be insolvent. Witness and his brother went in for large speculations upon the Stock Exchange. They began operations in January last. Witness dealt with a great many brokers, Loh Dih also dealt with all these brokers.

Mr. Douglas came in at this stage and apologized for being late. He had tried to find the Clerk of the

Court to obtain an adjournment until 10.30 as he was preparing statements showing plaintiff's accounts at the March settlement.

In reply to Mr. Douglas, witness said that he was in Japan for a short time. In the sixth moon last year he was recalled to Shanghai owing to his father's illness. Some of his father's shares were in the Ching Yue banks. Ultimately witness represented his father's shares in the banks. For June witness had very large share-dealings, and he had some difficulty in arranging for his settlement. Besides defendant, another broker owed him a considerable sum for which he had given promissory notes. On account of Ching Yue's failure witness was arrested and had been confined at the Mixed Court since the 26th of the 7th moon. Witness first did business with defendant at the Pao Shing Land Company. Loh Dih did business with Haimovitch first. Witness was then taken through share contracts with defendant, one at a time. He produced his day-books showing his transactions at the March and June Settlements. All the contracts for the transactions appearing in his books were signed in his own name. Witness's and Loh Dih's accounts for the March Settlement were settled at one time, but they always had separate accounts. He and Loh Dih had had transactions, with each other, but had not worked together. Witness could not make both ends meet at the June settlement. At the time of the June settlement he and his brother went to Gensburger and Judah's office. Haimovitch was there, also Noel, Murray's compradore. Witness gave instructions that Haimovitch was to hand the fifty Peraks he had purchased for witness to Gensburger and Judah and receive a cheque for Tls. 40,000 from them. Witness gave no instructions regarding Loh Dih's account. Witness was to deliver the Anglo-Javas when paid for. Haimovitch had never paid for these shares. He told witness that he could not take delivery of them on account of the brother's account. Witness absolutely denied that he had ever signed a contract also signed by Loh Dih, incurring an obligation for Tls. 134,000.

At his Lordship's request witness wrote his signature in Chinese.

Cross-examined—The Chinese officials were now inquiring into witness's affairs. Many papers containing his signature were at the Mixed Court.

Mr. Harris asked his Lordship to request the Mixed Court to allow inspection of some of these signatures for comparison with those before this Court. The witness's denial of the signatures was a very serious imputation upon defendant.

In continued cross-examination witness said that he and his brothers had never been partners at all. When witness received a large sum of money from Gensburger and Judah at the June settlement he knew that he was insolvent. He paid it away to several creditors. He never kept any money in any European bank. He had paid some money to Noel, Murray, Benjamin

and Potts, and Toeg and Read. Loh Dih never had transactions with Toeg and Read, or Benjamin and Potts.

The Court then adjourned until 2.30 p.m.

When the Court resumed, his Lordship, in consequence of certain inquiries he had made, asked Mr. Harris if he had something which he could put to the witness to induce his Lordship to think that the signatures to the documents were forged. Counsel had cross-examined as to the general bearing of fact and that sort of thing, and as to his statement, but counsel had no actual material which he could put to the witness which would cause him to admit that these were his own signatures?

Mr. Harris said that the witness denied it.

His Lordship—I will tell you what the position is. It is one of those things which I am not satisfied with, the statement of the plaintiff that these are not his signatures. On the writing, so far as I can ascertain, there is sufficient reason to think that they might be his signatures; I don't say that they are. It is a matter of extreme difficulty to prove and it is not a question which has got to be decided. Of course, if the answer set out definitely one way or the other that he could say that this was a document which had been tampered with, it is a case which can be met, but it does not go so far as that. I have found people to-day who understood Chinese writing and as a result I am not prepared to hold that they are not his signatures.

Mr. Harris said that if there was no allegation of forgery the signature must be his.

His Lordship said that it did not go so far as that. Mr. Harris might argue his case that these documents were properly signed—that was what it amounted to. The Court was not trying the question whether the documents were forged or not. It affected the credulity of the witness, but it did not go farther than that.

The cross-examination of the witness was then continued. Witness stated that the signature of his name on two certain contract notes was false. Witness admitted that Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co.'s compradors had provided his legal expenses in this case, and he was witness's principal witness. Witness was the manager of three banks that were now bankrupt, and he owed several lakhs of taels.

The Court adjourned until 10 a.m. next day.

Shanghai, November 8.

Before F. S. A. BOURNE, Esq.,

C.M.G., Assistant Judge,

G. T. GUIGNARD and F. C. EITTER, trading as "THE MOTOR HOUSE" v. J. J. JUDAH.

This was a claim for Tls. 246.90 and \$25.80, whereof the sums of Tls. 66.90 and \$21.50 were for work done and materials supplied, of which particulars had been rendered, and for which the defendant admitted his liability; and whereof the sum of \$4.75 was for a gallon of petrol and drum, sold and delivered

on July 4, 1910; and whereof the sum of Tls. 160 was the amount agreed between the parties as the cost of a new cylinder for the defendant's motorcar, and for the necessary work incidental to supplying the same; and the remaining sum of Tls. 20 was the amount agreed between the parties as the plaintiff's remuneration for work done on the defendant's motor car, as follows:—overhauling engine, taking up play in bottom bearings, cleaning and grinding in valves, reassembling engine and testing same.

Mr. F. Allan Robinson appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. J. O. E. Douglas for the defendant.

Mr. Robinson said that defendant had paid into Court Tls. 246.90 and \$21.05, leaving \$4.75 unpaid.

Mr. Douglas said that he had paid in that amount with a certain answer to the claim. He was bound to pay in the whole amount or nothing, and the action had to go on and the Court decide how much was due. In his answer defendant said, in respect of the item of Tls. 160, that the plaintiffs agreed to procure a new cylinder to be made by the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. and to charge him the cost of same as per Dock Company's estimate together with the sum of Tls. 20 as remuneration for labour and services. Defendant also said that he believed the cylinder was made by the Dock Co., and that he had at all times been ready and willing to pay to the plaintiffs cost thereof as per Dock Co's estimate together with the agreed sum of Tls. 20 and had tendered the same to the plaintiffs. Plaintiffs had refused to show the estimate or debit note from the Dock Company. The defendant deposited in Court the sum of \$21.05 and Tls. 246.90 being the full amount of the plaintiffs claim, to abide the order of the Court as to his right to call for said Dock Co.'s estimate and pay according to that estimate. Mr. Douglas added that defendant made a contract with plaintiffs by which the latter agreed to do certain work for Tls. 20 and get certain other work done by a third party. Defendant was unable to get the price of the work by the third party before he left Shanghai for Tsingtao, and the matter was left, on the understanding that he would pay the Tls. 20 and the charges of the third party. Plaintiffs had refused to produce the bill of the third party.

In reply to his Lordship, Mr. Douglas said that the claim was in issue.

Mr. Robinson then outlined plaintiff's case, and called evidence.

Frederick Charles Eitter said that when the defendant's car was taken to his garage he discovered that one of the four cylinders had burst. In an interview with defendant witness told him that he would get an estimate for a cylinder as soon as he could, and he sent to the Dock Company for an estimate. When the latter's reply was received witness told Mr. Judah that the cost would be Tls. 160 for the cylinder, fixing it and putting the car ready for the road. Mr. Judah said that as the car would be partly taken to pieces, witness might get it cleaned

up. Witness stated what he thought it necessary to do and said the charge would be Tls. 20. Defendant agreed to the price and said that if witness could hurry up the people who were making the cylinder he would be willing to pay a little more for it. The cylinder was made, the car taken to pieces, cleaned, made ready for the road and delivered to defendant. He declined to show defendant his estimate from the Dock Co.

G. T. Guignard deposed that he heard Mr. Eitter quote Mr. Judah Tls. 160 as the price of making the new cylinder, fitting it and testing the car. Tls. 20 was quoted as the price of certain extra work and defendant gave the order saying, that he would pay a little extra if the work was hurried on. The car was ready five or six days after the cylinder was delivered to the Motor House. \$4.75 was charged for petrol supplied to defendant. The item was omitted by mistake from the account sent in.

Emil Pingnet, manager of the Auto Palace of Messrs. Sennet Freres, gave expert evidence. Witness said that if he had to put in a new cylinder made by another person he would charge forty or fifty taels. For this sum he would only guarantee his own work. If he had to take the ten per cent risk of a flaw in the cylinder he would charge forty per cent of the cost of the cylinder. The charge for overhauling a four cylinder car was Tls. 25.

G. V. Williams, engineer in the employ of The Motor House, also gave evidence of hearing defendant tell Mr. Eitter, who said that the cost of the cylinder would be Tls. 160, to do the work.

Mr. Douglas opened his case and called his client.

Judah Joseph Judah said that he sent his car to The Motor House and Mr. Eitter said that a cylinder had burst. Mr. Eitter said that he would have to ask one of the dock companies to make a cylinder and he would give witness the estimate. The same day witness tried to get a cylinder for an Argyle car from Mr. Bidwell, but he asked Tls. 450 or Tls. 480. The next day witness asked The Motor House people if they had received the estimate of the Dock Company and subsequently he made several applications for the estimate. After two or three days witness went to The Motor House and asked Mr. Williams if he had the estimate and he replied that it was about Tls. 110. Mr. Eitter then came up and said "Oh no, it is Tls. 150-160." Witness said that he would pay whatever the estimate was. He wanted to take the car to Tsingtao, but it was not ready. Witness afterwards sent Mr. Boyes with the car to the Vulcan Ironworks and they gave an estimate of Tls. 50 for making a cylinder, machining it and making it ready to fix in the car.

Abraham Goldman and, O. M. Boyes also gave evidence. The latter said that the foreigner in charge at the Motor House said that the cost of cleaning, and fixing the cylinder would be Tls. 20, to which Mr. Judah agreed.

At one interview Mr. Guignard told defendant that the Dock Company's estimate was his private business.

This was defendant's case.

His Lordship in giving judgement, said that in this case there was a conflict of evidence. On the one hand there was the clear evidence of the partners in The Motor House and their assistant as to what the terms of the contract were, and on the other hand Mr. Judah and his witness, Mr. Boyes, gave a different view of what they conceived to apply. There was nothing for his Lordship to do but to see, looking to all that happened between these parties and all that was written, what the arrangement must be taken to be, although the arrangement might not have been in Mr. Judah's mind at the time. The matter resolved itself into a question of between who was the contract made. His Lordship found on the evidence that it was a contract between Mr. Judah and The Motor House; The Motor House was to get part of the work done by somebody else. In this case his Lordship had not the least doubt that Mr. Judah conceived that he was contracting with The Motor House and no one else. They told him that they could not quote him a price until they had had one quoted to them by a dock company. Defendant had notice from Mr. Eitter that his charge was going to be Tls. 160. Mr. Judah said that he would pay what the dock company charged; but he had had notice from Mr. Eitter that he would charge Tls. 160. Defendant sent his car round and had the work done. It seemed therefore, that Mr. Judah was liable. If his Lordship looked at it from the other point of view, as to what the plaintiffs would do, it seemed to him that it was quite inconceivable that they could agree to do all the work they did in the car for Tls. 20. He could not believe that they agreed to do what they did for the net charge to them by the dock company plus Tls. 20 and take the responsibility that fell on them because of taking the contract of work between them and Mr. Judah. There would, therefore, be judgement for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed with costs.

The costs were assessed at \$50 with Court fees.

A. M. A. EVANS v. THOS. FREEMAN.

This was a claim for \$138.26 for goods supplied to defendant from December, 1909 to March, 1910 by Messrs. Dombey & Son.

At the first hearing of this case defendant set up a counter-claim.

His Lordship, after hearing a witness named McGuire, went into the accounts, and gave judgement for the plaintiff with costs on the claim and dismissed the counter-claim.

H. M. POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, November 4.

Before G. W. KING, Esq.,
Police Magistrate.

R. (S. M. P.) v. THOS. FREEMAN.

Thos. Freeman was summoned for keeping his licensed premises open during prohibited hours, viz, at 2.10 a.m.

on the 30th ultimo, contrary to clause VIII of his license and contrary to By-law XXXIV.

Mr. Kirk conducted the prosecution. Det. Sergt. P. Gibbons stated that about 2.10 a.m. on the 30th ultimo he was patrolling Yu Yuen Road. He saw some carriages and asked the mafoos whose they were. The mafoos said that they belonged to people at defendant's. Witness went there and saw seven or eight people having food. He heard one of them call for drinks and a glass of wine and sherry was brought and placed upon the table. A dog then barked and defendant came out. Witness told him that his premises were open after licensed hours. He stated that he had a pork-pie party, and that he had invited them. Witness then went inside. The liquor had been removed from the table. Defendant said that he could not get his license then.

By Defendant—Witness did ask for the license. He was five yards from the window, not behind a fence.

H. Schroeder, a Municipal Tax Collector, stated that he visited defendant on October 11 and presented his license for the December quarter. Defendant stated that he would send the money to the Tax Office. He said nothing about not wanting the license.

Cross-examined by defendant—Defendant said nothing about going to the Tax Office to settle the matter.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Defendant stated that that Sunday morning a party of friends visited him for the purpose of having some pork pies. There were twelve altogether. Witness supplied them, and then, bearing a noise, went outside. He found a detective crouching down, and asked him what he wanted. He replied that he thought he had seen him selling liquor. Witness asked him to come in and he did so. The next morning Inspector McGregor came in and asked for his license. Witness had no license.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirk: The party consisted of friends whom he had invited to come in at any time to have a pie. The detective was wrong in saying that he saw liquor on the table. The restaurant consisted of a bedroom and one other room.

By his Worship: Witness told Inspector McGregor that he could not produce his license. He went to the Tax Office next day, and spoke to the office people about the occurrence of the preceding day.

Mr. Kirk called two other witnesses to rebut the defence.

E. I. Allen stated that he was Overseer of Taxes. Defendant came to the Assistant Secretary's office on October 31, and stated that he did not wish to get his license as he had to close at 10.30 p.m. Witness raised the question of the October license, and he said that he had not sold liquor during October. Witness said that if that were so he would not need a license for October. No license would be required for selling pork pies. The premises were inspected by the police before a license was issued. Witness gathered from the conversation that the police had been there.

Inspector McGregor deposed to going to see defendant at 11 a.m. on the 31st ultimo and asking for his license. He said that it was in the shooting gallery, and that he could not find it. Witness told him that a report had been made as to his closing time. No complaints had been made about defendant before.

Defendant stated that when he had a license he was not allowed to entertain people in any form after 10.30. He gave up his license because there was no business doing, and he had not sold any liquor. If a light were burning in his house after 10.30 the police would come and tell him to put it out. Without his license he could sell food-stuffs, tea and coffee.

His Worship drew Mr. Kirk's attention to the fact that Mr. Allen had stated that if defendant did not sell liquor in October the Council would not insist upon a license being taken out. He did not like to settle a case of this kind where it was simply a case of one man's word against another.

Defendant stated that he could call another witness.

The Court adjourned to allow him to do so.

Defendant called another witness who stated that he was out at defendant's early on the 30th with some friends. They had some pork pies and tomato-ketchup. They had no alcoholic drinks at all while on the premises. Witness had never had any alcoholic drinks on the premises.

Cross-examined—There were about ten persons that night. There was only one glass—of water—on the table.

His Worship said that this case was not a very important one, though it had lasted a considerable time. It was very difficult indeed to decide when respectable witnesses, all British subjects, came here and gave evidence directly against each other. As it was he would have to follow the rule of British Criminal cases, and give defendant the benefit of the doubt. His Worship went on to say that he could not quite follow Mr. Allen. By-law 34 distinctly provided for a license to sell or vend any food-stuff, and he did not quite see how pork pies did not come within that By-law.

REX (S.M.P.) v. F. J. PRICE AND

A. C. RAMPTON.

F. J. Price and A. C. Rampton, stokers on H. M. S. Janus, were charged in the morning, with being drunk and disorderly in Bubbly Well Road at 5.30 p.m. on the 3rd instant. The second accused was further charged with assaulting Native P.O. 160 at the same time and place.

His Worship being informed that the naval authorities had not been communicated with, adjourned the case until the afternoon.

On resuming a Naval Officer was present.

Inspector Macintosh stated that as the assault on the police was not a serious one he wished to withdraw the case.

His Worship allowed the case to be withdrawn, but told the accused that they had disgraced their uniform.

Shanghai, November 7.
Before G. W. KING, Esq., Police Magistrate.

R. (S-M-F) v. SAHEL SINGH.

Sahel Singh was charged with being drunk and incapable on Stone Bridge Road on the 6th instant.

Inspector Mackintosh appeared for the police.

There were several previous convictions and, after hearing the evidence, his Worship ordered the man to pay a fine of \$20 or in default to go to prison for one month with hard labour.

Shanghai, November 8.
Before G. W. KING Esq., Police Magistrate.

R. (F. J. DRAKEFORD) v. F. H. BALDRY.

F. H. Baldry, was charged with the wilful damage of furniture, the property of the Hanbury Institute, contrary to the Malicious Damage Act, 1861, section 52.

F. J. Drakeford said that the accused had been hanging about the Institute, although he was not living there, and on Sunday night he broke a glass case.

The bar boy said that after eleven o'clock on Sunday night he found prisoner in a bed at the Institute that had been already engaged. Witness told the man to get out and he went downstairs.

Another boy said that the accused went downstairs and smashed the glass case with a big hook.

Accused, who had frequently interrupted the evidence with remarks, said that the Chinese had been hired to make these statements against him.

His Worship said that he would adjourn the case in order that a doctor might examine into the prisoner's state of mind. The case was accordingly adjourned until next day.

Shanghai, November 9.
Before G. W. KING, Esq., Police Magistrate.

REX (F. J. DRAKEFORD) v. F. H. BALDRY.

F. H. Baldry was brought up on remand, charged with having wilfully damaged certain furniture, the property of the Hanbury Institute, contrary to the Malicious Damage Act, 1861, section 52.

His Worship said that the doctor had examined the accused and he had now his report before him. The doctor did not think that the accused was insane at all or a fit subject for the mental ward. He (his Worship) would therefore have to try the case.

The accused said that he did not break any glass. He was merely walking up and down the hall of the Institute, sheltering from the rain.

His Worship said that accused must not go to the Institute and be a nuisance there. This was the second time that accused had made trouble there.

Accused said that he only went there to shelter from the rain. He would not go there again.

His Worship said he thought it was quite clear that accused did break the

glass case and he would have to fine him the amount of the damage. Accused must pay a fine of \$1, or go to prison for three days.

REX (S. M. POLICE) v. JOHN WELLS.
John Wells, unemployed, was charged with having been drunk and disorderly on Chapoo Road at 2.50 p.m. on the 8th instant.

P.-C. Neill said that he was on duty on Chapoo Road on Tuesday afternoon and saw the accused standing in the middle of the road doing semaphore business—waving his arms about. Accused was drunk and stopped several Chinese who were passing in rickshas and assaulted them. Witness took him to the Hongkew Police Station.

P.-S. Grumble stated that he was on duty in the charge-room when the accused was brought there in a drunken condition. Accused was not in a condition to make any statement.

Inspector Bourke said that on February 10 of this year the accused was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment on a similar charge, and had since been before the Court on a charge with which the Police were not concerned.

His Worship reminded the accused that when he was before the Court a month ago and was bound over to keep the peace towards his wife, he had given his promise not to drink any more samshui.

The accused said that he did not know what he was doing at the time he was arrested. He would thank his Worship if he would try to ship him away from Shanghai.

His Worship sentenced the accused to fourteen days' imprisonment, with hard labour, and said that he would reduce the sentence if accused could get a ship in the meantime.

Shanghai, November 10.
Before G. W. KING, Esq., Police Magistrate.

REX (KALANDER KHAN) v. NAJEEM KHAN.

Najeem Khan, a watchman, of No. 766 Avenue Road, was charged with having feloniously broken into and entered a dwelling-house No. 818 Avenue Road, about 3 p.m. on the 9th instant, and with having stolen therefrom one overcoat, the property of Kalandar Singh.

Mr. C. G. Kirk (Messrs. Hanson, McNeill and Jones) prosecuted on behalf of the Shanghai Municipal Police.

In opening his case, Mr. Kirk gave a brief resumé of the facts upon which the charge was based.

His Worship remarked that under Article 45 of the Order in Council, this was one of those cases which must go before the Supreme Court, and before a jury if the accused so desired, if his Worship thought fit to frame a charge.

Mr. Kirk called the complainant, Kalandar Khan, who stated that he was a watchman, employed by the Municipal Council, and lived with a friend, Mejid Khan, at No. 818 Avenue Road. At 11 a.m. on the 9th instant, he and his friend went out of the house, and after locking the door with a padlock, handed the key to a Chinese neighbour living

in an adjoining house. On witness's return at 3 p.m., he found that the padlock on the door had been broken, the door had been forced open, and an overcoat which had been in the house was missing. He made inquiries of the Chinese neighbour who had had charge of the key, and as a result of the replies he received, witness went to the place where the accused was employed. He called the accused out on to the road and saw that he was wearing the missing overcoat. Witness asked him why he had broken into the house in his absence and stolen the overcoat and then got hold of him and asked him whether he would return the coat or go to the Police Station. Accused would do neither, but laid down on the ground and made the coat dirty with the mud. The accused's master then came out and called a police-sergeant who was in the vicinity. Witness and accused were then taken to the Police Station, where the present charge against the accused was preferred. When he met the accused, witness had the broken padlock in his hand, but in the scuffle which ensued it dropped to the ground, was picked up by a Chinese, and had not been recovered. Identifying the coat produced in Court, witness said that he had bought it for \$5. He had never given the accused permission to enter his house and take the coat.

By the accused—Witness had purchased another coat from the accused for \$6. That was a thicker, winter coat. The coat now in Court he had purchased about a month ago from a Mohammedan who had since left Shanghai. Witness had paid the accused for the other coat.

By his Worship—Witness lent the accused \$10 on the 1st of the month and bought the coat from him on the 5th. On the 6th the accused gave him the balance of \$4 and did not now owe him anything.

The accused said that the coat that he had sold to the accused had not been paid for, so he entered the house, accompanied by a Chinese, and recovered his coat.

Tsang Tsui-sung, a Chinese cook, gave evidence that he lived in Avenue Road, about two houses away from that of the complainant. At 11 a.m. on the 9th instant, the complainant and his friend left the house, and after locking the padlock on the door, gave the key to witness to take charge of. Witness saw that the door was locked. About 2.30 p.m. the accused came to witness and said he was going into the complainant's house to get some clothing that belonged to him. The accused kicked the door of the house, the lock broke, and he went in. He came out of the house carrying the coat. Witness had seen the accused frequently and knew him. He lived only a short distance away and often came to witness's house to get water.

By the accused—The accused showed witness the coat, so that he might see if there was anything in the pockets. When he first arrived, accused asked witness if the complainant and his friend were in, and witness replied that they had gone out.

Accused pushed the door and the lock fell down. The accused then entered the house and witness followed him upstairs. When accused pushed the door, witness went back to his house to get the key, in order to let the accused go in, and on his return found that the lock, which was a poor one, had fallen and the door was open.

The accused said that it was daylight and there were a lot of Chinese present when he went into the house. How could he have entered the house to steal in those circumstances? He took the coat which really belonged to him (accused).

In reply to his Worship, Mr. Kirk said that he had no further evidence to call as to what happened when accused entered the house.

His Worship said that the difficulty he had to deal with was the matter of felonious intent. The intent could only be gathered from the circumstances in which the entry was made. The question had occurred to him, was the door properly locked when the complainant left the house. The lock itself had disappeared rather mysteriously. The description of the transaction which had taken place between the complainant and the accused with regard to the sale of the overcoat offered some clue to what followed afterwards.

Mr. Kirk said that in view of the evidence given by the Chinese witness, he thought that his best course was to withdraw the charge.

His Worship accepted this suggestion and said that the complainant, if he could bring proof, might yet take out a summons for malicious damage and trespass. No harm had been done, as the complainant would get his coat back, but he warned the accused that it was a piece of impertinence for him to go into another man's house when that other man was away. It only meant that a fight would probably ensue later on, in which case both parties would appear again before the Court and he would have an opportunity of dealing with them if such a thing happened. The accused's conduct was suspicious, but there was not quite enough evidence to convict him, so he would be discharged.

U. S. COURT FOR CHINA.

Shanghai, November 7.
Before the Hon. Rufus H. Thayer, Judge.

C. R. BENNETT v. F. M. BROOKS.

This was a claim for Tls. 8,492.25 against scrip for rubber shares. Mr. G. H. Wright represented the plaintiff and Mr. Brooks appeared on his own behalf.

Mr. Brooks.—In this case I asked Mr. Wright and he promised me that he would bring the scrip to Court so that I might inspect it. He says he has the scrip but has forgotten to bring it to Court. In that case I have filed an answer and I would like to ask Mr. Wright if he is prepared to deliver the scrip in case judgement is confessed and judgement satisfied.

Mr. Wright:—I am afraid I have misunderstood what Mr. Brooks said. I thought you wanted the scrip in the case of Shekury v. Brooks.

Mr. Brooks replied that he wanted the scrip in the case of Bennett v. Brooks, whereupon His Honour observed that it was a matter between Counsel.

Mr. Brooks:—He sues me because I refuse to take up the scrip. I am now prepared to take up the scrip, and I want to know whether Mr. Wright has it ready. If they will deliver I am willing that judgement should be entered for the full amount, and I will proceed to satisfy the judgement to-day. That will dispose of that case. It stands on an altogether different footing from the other case.

After Mr. Wright had explained that his difficulty was that he had not been approached on the matter until this moment, His Honour suggested that Counsel should talk the matter over out of Court, and mention it again at a subsequent sitting.

Mr. Wright—I must take my client's instructions.

Mr. Brooks—They allege that I do not take up this scrip. When I first filed my defence, I did not suppose that the defendant was able to deliver the scrip. But if he is able I am willing to take it up.

Ultimately counsel took his Honour's advice, and the matter will be mentioned on another occasion.

G. J. SHEKURY v. F. M. BROOKS.

This was a claim for Tls. 28,500, with customary brokerage, in respect of certain contracts for the sale and purchase of rubber shares.

Mr. G. H. Wright appeared for the plaintiff and the defence was conducted by Mr. F. M. Brooks.

Mr. Wright said that he had filed a motion asking for first particulars of the fraud alleged in paragraph 5 of the answer.

Mr. Brooks—I received a copy of this motion and I have taken advice on the matter. It has never been my intention as Mr. Wright seems to imagine, to make a general charge against all the members of the Shanghai Stock Exchange. I do not rely particularly on this one paragraph. If I prove the other two allegations it is sufficient for the purposes of my case. I am willing that this paragraph should be struck out. I mentioned it to the Court in chambers, and I have written to Mr. Wright stating, that owing to the difficulty of getting counsel together, I would ask that this case should go over until Monday morning.

His Honour—What other cases are pending?

Mr. Fleming—In the case of Zimmerman v. Connell (Civil Action No. 74) I represent the defendant. There is a proposal to settle the case pending advice from Vladivostok and Seattle. These advices have not yet been received. It is likely that there may be a settlement. I may mention that Mr. Jernigan has stated to me that it is likely his firm will again represent Mr. Zimmerman.

Mr. Jernigan:—Some time ago we represented Mr. Zimmerman in that

case and by some misunderstanding we withdrew, but a few days ago Mr. Zimmerman's agent spoke to me and asked me if the case was taken up again to ask your Honour to put it off until he could consult with Mr. Zimmerman in regard to the matter. I do not know that I will appear in the case any more, but it is a pleasure to comply with the requests of my old clients and I should be glad if your Honour would continue the case until Mr. Zimmerman's agent in Shanghai receives an answer from him, which I think will be very soon.

His Honour:—The case will be continued.

In reply to His Honour, Mr. Fleming said that he and Mr. Wright were to appear in the civil action of Shekury v. Brooks. They would like the latter case to be concluded first.

His Honour agreed to this and the Court was adjourned until Monday next.

Shanghai, November 9.

LAURA BROWN v. ROBERT W. SEXTON.

OPINION OF THE COURT WITH DECISION DISMISSING THE ACTION.

The material allegations are that Frank Gordon, being owner of real property at Shanghai with buildings and furnishings thereon, together known as the Alhambra Gardens, the title deeds of which were registered in the Spanish Consulate at Shanghai, executed and delivered to James H. Brown on June 12, 1907, a mortgage on these premises in the sum of Mexican \$60,000.00; that the mortgage was registered in the Spanish Consulate: that on October 13, 1909, in execution of a judgement for Mexican \$58,000.00 obtained in the Spanish Consulate against Frank Gordon by Robert W. Sexton, the premises were sold at public auction and were bought for Mexican \$36,000.00 by Robert W. Sexton and title deeds thereof were registered and issued to him; that Robert W. Sexton, at the time of the sale and the issuance of the title deeds had notice of the existence of the mortgage; and that the petitioner, Laura Brown, wife of James R. Brown, is assignee of the mortgage.

The petition is for a decree that Robert W. Sexton holds the property under and subject to said mortgage.

The above recited allegations of the plaintiff are not disputed excepting, first, as to the character and effect of the transaction claimed to constitute the mortgage and, second, as to the knowledge of the mortgage by the defendant.

The jurisdiction by the Spanish Consular Court of the person of Frank Gordon and of his real and personal property at Shanghai is established by the Spanish Consular Court and the locus of the contract and of the property it affects is identical. The peculiarity that the same real property situate in Shanghai may, by reason of the existence here of extraterritorial jurisdictions of the seventeen treaty powers, and the fact that extraterritorial jurisdiction of real property

follows the extraterritorial jurisdiction of the person of the owner, be subject now to the jurisdiction of one power and again to that of another, does not affect the operation of the principles of private international law involved in the present action. The law that applies to the person, the contract and the property subject to the judgement referred to, is Spanish law. Frank Gordon was known to all parties concerned in the present controversy as a subject of Spain. All parties dealing with him must be presumed to have had knowledge of his status as a Spanish subject and of the provisions of the Spanish law by which his property rights would be protected and his legal obligations would be measured and determined.

The law of Spain relating to mortgages was proved by the testimony of the Honourable Carlos Sostoa,

Consul for Spain, whose presence at the trial and whose learning in the law greatly aided the Court. Copies of the Spanish Civil Code. Articles 1857, 1875 and 1880 and of the Spanish Law of Mortgages, Articles 2, 3, 23, 27, 146 and 396 were put in evidence in translation into English on the oral verification of Mr. Sostoa. Article 3 of the Law of Mortgages reads: "To permit the record of the title deeds mentioned in the preceding article (which include mortgages), they must be in the shape of a public writing, writ or certified document issued by a judicial authority or by the government or its agents in the form prescribed by the regulations." Article 1857 of the Spanish Civil Code requires that mortgages be drawn and executed before an officer known as a notary having quasi-judicial authority and following certain statutory formalities. Article 1875 of the same code provides that it is indispensable to the validity of a mortgage that it be recorded *in extenso* in a record kept by the notary and styled a "register of property." In connexion with his other functions the Spanish Consul at Shanghai has by statute the functions of a notary.

The instrument under question in the present action was not drawn or executed before the Spanish Consul in his capacity as a notary. It was therefore not entitled to be registered in the "register of property" and was not so registered. Consequently the recording of it in another record removed it from the provisions of Article 23 of the Spanish Law of Mortgages which make entry in the "register of property" constructive notice to "third persons, that is, to persons who, according to Article 27 of the same law, have not participated in the recorded instrument.

In the purview of the law of Spain the instrument relied on by the plaintiff as a mortgage was therefore not a valid mortgage and the record given to it was not a notice of its existence.

Under the well-known principles of private international law, Spanish law applies and is decisive of the invalidity of the instrument and the failure of notice, (and must) be given effect. The principles referred to are stated in Story, Conflict of Laws, Paragraphs 242-3.

"Generally speaking the validity of a contract is to be decided by the law of the place. . . . If valid there, it is by the general law of nations, *jure gentium*, held valid everywhere, by the tacit or implied consent of the parties. The rule is founded, not merely in the convenience, but in the necessities of nations, for otherwise it would be impracticable for them to carry on an extensive intercourse and commerce with each other.

"The same rule applies, *vice versa*, to the invalidity of contracts; if void or illegal by the law of the place of the contract, they are generally held void and illegal everywhere. This would seem to be a principle derived from the elements of natural justice. If void in its origin, it seems difficult to find any principle upon which any subsequent

validity can be given to it in any other country."

The application of those principles to the evidence in the present action is clear. The instrument is found not to be a valid mortgage. It did not serve as notice to the defendant. It did not attach to the property as a lien against subsequent purchasers.

The motion to dismiss the petition is allowed, with costs.

(signed) Rufus H. Thayer.

MANY MALADIES---ONE CAUSE.

THIS YOUNG MAN SUFFERED WITH
INDIGESTION, ECZEMA, RHEUMATISM,
AND SLEEPLESSNESS.

GOOD BLOOD CURED HIM.

THE RICH, RED, HEALTH-GIVING
BLOOD SUPPLIED BY

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.



Mr. G. A. REYNOLDS of Mandalay,
cured by

Dr. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Mr. George A. Reynolds attributed the maladies which afflicted him some time ago primarily to Indigestion; he would have been more correct had he put them down to the impure weak state of his blood at that time. It was by making his blood rich and red and healthy, and thus giving his exhausted system the food it so greatly required to build itself up anew, that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cured him.

When interviewed at his home, "Lille Villa," Mandalay, Mr. Reynolds said:—"In my opinion Indigestion was the original cause of my illness, for about three years ago food which I had hitherto enjoyed became repellent, and I had to exist upon the most repugnant diet a man can take, namely, minces and soups; anything more solid set up sharp stabbing pains in my chest and sides, often following by an extreme sense of nausea and by vomiting.

"I suffered awfully with flatulence and palpitations, my heart often beating madly against my ribs. I grew greatly depressed and nervous, and so subject to attacks of faintness and dizziness

NO REST FROM INTENSE ITCHING

Night or Day for Two Months—
Inflamed Skin Covered Face and
Arms—Smarted All the Time and
Had to Scratch Till It Bled.

RELIEF, SLEEP AND
CURE IN CUTICURA

"My face and arms were one mass of scurfy skin and full of inflammation. They itched so frightfully that I had no rest, night or day, for about two months. The eruption smarted all the time and I could not rest a minute without scratching until it bled. I tried every treatment I could think of or was told to get but with no result. At last I saw Cuticura advertised so got a box of it. With the first dressings I found relief and could begin to sleep a little. So I bought another box of Cuticura and before I had used all of that I was fully cured. I shall be glad if you will make use of this so that others may learn of the Cuticura Remedies, as what I say is the truth. Mrs. E. Hadgett, 51, Office Rows, Pinxton, nr. Alfreton, Derbyshire, England, Jan. 12, 1910."



Cured Shocking Pimples

"I had a shocking face. It was covered with pimples and they all mattered till I did not know what to do. I tried all kinds of things but they did not do any good. I sent for a box of Cuticura. It has done my face good, for I have not got a blemish on it. My friends were surprised when they saw me—they did not know me. I told them what did my face good and they said it was a blessing. I am recommending Cuticura to all my friends. Miss Maud Slayford, 2, Mrs. Hills, 71, Northdown Rd., Cliftonville, Margate, Kent, England, Nov. 3, 1909."

Cuticura is the most economical treatment known for the skin, scalp, hair and hands, of infants, children and adults. A tablet of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient to cure. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; Japan, Matsuyama, Ltd., Tokyo; S. Africa, Lenson, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Preps., Boston. See Post-free, 32-page Cuticura Book, an Authority on Care and Treatment of Skin and Scalp.

that often I dreaded even to go upstairs. My blood was so watery, cold and poor that an extremely irritating and ulcerating rash broke out all over my body, and about the same time rheumatic pains assailed me, twinges of awful agony traversing from one limb to another, the joints of which became very swollen and tender. It is no wonder then that with all these miseries I fell a victim to Insomnia as well, in fact what with the Rheumatism, Eczema and the want of nourishment—because I was afraid to eat—it's marvellous that I am alive to-day to tell the tale.

"Long before I had reached the worse stage," continued Mr. Reynolds, "I had placed myself in the hands of a qualified medical man, but although during the many months I was under his treatment I swallowed bottle after bottle of the medicines prescribed by him not the least bit of benefit resulted. After that I consulted a clever specialist upon skin diseases, and on his advice went away to a hill station in India for complete rest and change of air, but I have to confess that this holiday did me no more good than the other doctors' medicines had done. I returned to Burma wretchedly disappointed and miserable.

"My illness was at its worst when a friend advised me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It required a good deal of persuasion on his part to get me to do this, but at last I yielded and obtained a supply of them. Soon after commencing their use my appetite reasserted itself and I began to look forward to meal times. At first I had to be very careful not to overload my stomach, but as my cure progressed I recovered the ability to eat ordinary food without discomfort. The pain and swelling disappeared from my joints; I was able to walk about once more, no longer troubled with dizziness or palpitations. Slowly, but surely, the sores healed up and disappeared, and by the time the last of them had vanished I found myself also in every other respect restored to health.

"This is really a poor description of my sufferings, but it will serve to show others how Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured me after every other kind of treatment had failed," concluded Mr. Reynolds, who, it may be added, is employed in the Judicial Commissioner's Office, Mandalay.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have enjoyed a unique reputation extending over twenty years and throughout the world as the great remedy for all disorders arising from impure, weak blood and shattered nerves, such as Anaemia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Malacia, Rheumatism, Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Beri-Beri, Eczema and Skin Eruptions, also the special ills of women. They are sold by all reputable medicine vendors, also by the Head Office for China of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 84 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. 1 bottle for \$1.50, 6 bottles for \$8, post free. But remember, the Pills that cure are

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

PASSENGERS.

OUTWARD.

Per str. FENGTIEN, Nov. 1.—For Chefoo—Mr. J. Sinclair. For Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Harris and child, Lieut. G. N. Rivers-Moore, and Mr. A. Benchetrit.

Per str. KANCHOW, Nov. 1.—For Newchwang—Mrs. E. van Bergen and child, Mrs. Van Ess and two children.

Per str. NGANKIN, Nov. 2.—For Wuhu—Majors Cobbe and Eaton, and Mr. Wedd. For Kiukiang—Mrs. Eaton. For Hankow—Miss W. Russell, Messrs. G. E. Pagett, E. Samson and Parnell.

Per str. PEKIN, Nov. 2.—For Ningpo—Mrs. H. Elgie.

Per str. CHENAN, Nov. 3.—For Hongkong—Mrs. Apcar, Mrs. A. Smith, Mrs. Mercer, G. C. Finch, W. W. Monk, J. Glendenning, Cleaver, Tucker, G. Schrock, Sharian, and Obrenski.

Per str. KUNGPIG, Nov. 3.—For Newchwang—Mr. Moore, For Chefoo—Mr. E. B. Gregory.

Per str. PEKIN, Nov. 4.—For Ningpo—Mrs. G. Clarke.

Per str. ASIA, Nov. 4.—For Hongkong—Mr. W. A. and Mrs. A. M. Broadhead, Messrs. A. C. Logan, James W. Porter, and M. T. Kong.

Per str. LIFONG, Oct. 4.—For Hankow—Count and Countess De Geloës d'Elaloo.

Per str. RJASAN, Nov. 4.—For Vladivostok—Mr. Bruner.

Per str. DUMBEA, Nov. 4.—For Hongkong—Messrs. R. Baude, H. Earstern, Chaussée, B. and J. Feinstein, and H. Aubrey. For Saigon—Messrs. Perrot, P. Schmitt, A. Le Floch, and J. Normand. For Colombo—Mr. Henzey. For Djibouti—Messrs. Lagadec, Legoff, and Robin. For Marseilles—Mrs. Devimeux and child, Messrs. Guégan and Pagès.

Per str. LOONGWO, Nov. 4.—For Wuhu—Messrs. Mayer and J. C. Watson. For Hankow—Revs. R. Kerhonen and H. Kokamagi, Brothers Jonstand and Saloier, and Mr. S. E. Smalley.

Per str. PEKIN, Nov. 4.—For Ningpo—Mrs. Clarke, Misses Rayden and E. Rayden, and Mr. H. H. Bristowe.

Per str. PAKHOI, Nov. 4.—For Newchwang—Mr. A. J. Scott.

Per str. HSINYU, Nov. 4.—For Foochow—Mrs. Lewis, Misses C. M. Deyor, Darley, Heard, and Mead, Bishop Lewis, and Mr. Chun.

Per str. KIANGKUAN, Nov. 5.—For Hankow—Major and Mrs. J. H. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie and two children, and Miss Gay.

Per str. KWANGTAH, Nov. 5.—For Hongkong—Mr. H. Parkhill.

Per str. SHENGKING, Nov. 5.—For Chefoo—Rev. E. J. and Mrs. Malpas, and Mr. F. L. Smith. For Tientsin—Messrs. C. Barn, E. Seidler, A. Major, J. de S. Lohman and S. B. Collins. For Peking—Miss E. M. Wells, Messrs. W. A. Birchall and R. C. S. Birchall.

Per str. POYANG, Nov. 5.—For Kiukiang—Mrs. W. A. Lewis and

child. For Hankow—Mrs. S. E. Smalley, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Scott and maid, Mrs. W. Wakeford Cox and child, Messrs. S. Cooper, T. Hutchison, Gale, and G. E. Steele.

Per str. KASHING, Nov. 5.—For Amoy—Rev. and Mrs. J. Campbell Gibson, and Mr. G. Baron Ash.

Per str. ANPING, Nov. 5.—For Chefoo—Mrs. Clinton.

Per str. LINAN, Nov. 6.—For Hongkong—Rev. J. Gior. For Canton—Mr. R. J. Chard.

Per str. KIANGKUAN, Nov. 6.—For Hankow—Baron von Wurmb.

Per str. ADMIRAL V. TIRPITZ, Nov. 6.—For Tsingtao—Gov. and Mrs. Truppel, Mr. and Mrs. Loebmann, Mr. and Mrs. Richter, Mr. and Mrs. Tolle and child, Mrs. G. Daniels, the Misses E. L. Wolcke and G. Rowley, Messrs. Caig, J. Mueller, and Widmann. For Tientsin—Capt. Block, Messrs. Frey and Siemer.

Per str. KIANGHSIN, Nov. 7.—For Kiangyin—Mr. E. W. Turner.

Per str. KIANGHSIN, Nov. 7.—For Wuhu—Mr. E. Middleton. For Hankow—Mr. E. R. O'Brien.

Per str. EMPRESS OF INDIA, Nov. 8.—For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Korff, Mr. and Mrs. Kimball, Miss Cunningham, Messrs. V. d'Oettingen, J. W. Erlanger, E. Sims, S. D. J. Allen, W. B. Wells, Hans Koch, and A. M. Abdullhusein.

Per str. ARCADIA, Nov. 8.—For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Tracy, Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hibberdine, Mrs. E. F. Scull, Messrs. R. H. Stephenson, O. Cruse, W. Hahn, H. E. Powell, and Bridgman. For Singapore—Messrs. W. J. Lewis, O. Tuckman, and O. Mukerji. For Port Said via India—Mrs. and Miss E. P. Eddy. For Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Kempshall, Messrs. H. R. Luden, J. R. and K. Berry, R. C. Hurley, and F. A. Day. For London—Comdr. E. Stevenson, and Mr. D. Higgins.

Per str. LITA, Nov. 8.—For Ningpo—Right Rev. Reynaud.

Per str. KOONSHING, Nov. 8.—For Chefoo—Mr. Katz. For Tientsin—The Warwick Major Comedy Company.

Per str. TUCKWO, Nov. 8.—For Wuhu—Mr. and Mrs. Hueber. For Hankow—Mrs. H. Arnold, Mrs. R. Brent-Mosher, Miss Smedley, Brother Aristonique, Messrs. A. C. Thompson and A. Drachenfels.

Per str. KWONGSANG, Nov. 8.—For Swatow—Mr. and Mrs. Remusat, Mr. and Mrs. Williams.

Per str. TATUNG, Nov. 8.—For Kiukiang—Mr. R. F. Johnston. For Hankow—Messrs. Lossen and A. Erbe.

Per str. LIANGCHOW, Nov. 8.—For Amoy—Mr. F. R. Vida.

Per str. ORIENTAL, Nov. 9.—For Yokohama—Messrs. E. H. Underwood and A. G. Marshall. For Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Blundell, Dr. M. B. White, and Mr. K. J. McEuen.

Per str. TAKSANG, Nov. 9.—For Tsingtao—Messrs. Steffen and J. B. Dewhurst.

Per str. LIMAO, Nov. 9.—For Hankow—Messrs. Schnorr and Darius.

For Kinkiang—Rt. Rev. Faveau, and Father Vernet.

Per str. KWANGLEK, Nov. 10.—For Hongkong—Mr. J. H. Johns.

Per str. KINLING, Nov. 9.—For Nanking—Mr. and Mrs. Malone, and Miss Purcell. For Hankow—Mrs. Cameron, Miss H. L. Roeder, Messrs. A. E. Lloyd, J. W. Sneed, Mannel Giadan, and Jose Neto.

Per str. SHUNTEN, Nov. 9.—For Tientsin—Mrs. J. H. Brown.

Per str. KIANGYU, Nov. 10.—For Wuhu—Mr. Scott.

INWARD.

Per str. ASIA, Nov. 4.—From San Francisco, etc.—Mr., Mrs., and Masters (2) C. C. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Clarke, Mrs. E. Corrigan, Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Read and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. Kimball, Mrs. W. E. Shedd, Mrs. A. B. Carleton, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Barnett, Mrs. F. L. Burritt and child, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Scott, Mrs. C. L., Miss Viola, and Master Clayton Seitz, Mrs. D. Kuhn, Miss A. Shedd, Messrs. L. Jupp, E. A. Merriam, A. Erbe, S. H. McClure, K. B. Nauman, S. B. Collins, A. Hood, E. H. Manson, E. R. O'Brien, and G. Mayes.

Per str. POYANG, Nov. 4.—From Hankow—Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. D. Davis, Rev. Gior, and Mr. Chard.

Per str. PEKIN, Nov. 4.—From Ningpo—Bishops Renaud and Moule, Messrs. Venewitz, and Dickie, Revs. Symons and Brown.

Per str. KOSU MARU, Nov. 4.—From Tairen—Mrs. M. Barrie, Rev. Alex. R. Mackenzie, Messrs. F. O. Geraghty, E. W. Hubbard, J. B. D. Whurst, and W. S. Bungey.

Per str. HAINFUNG, Nov. 4.—From Tientsin—Mrs. Moore, Misses Robinson and Freidline, Messrs. Hallows and Yuen.

Per str. LITA, Nov. 5.—From Ningpo—Mr. G. Paine.

Per str. KIANGSIN, Nov. 5.—From Hankow—Mrs. Bryant, From Chinkiang—Mr. Mark Zimmermann.

Per str. LUETZOW, Nov. 6.—From Southampton—Mrs. H. H. Read and children, Mr. W. and Miss A. Clarke, Mrs. F. H. Harris and children, Mr. and Mrs. MacKay, Miss Swenson, and Dr. A. F. Jackson. From Genoa—Mr. and Mrs. P. Kammerer, Capt. Lieut. Wehmeyer, Revs. Ellis Evan Jones and family, Brambilla, and Pedretti, Sisters Barriero and Pizzagalli, Messrs. Richard and Richard H. Bouncken. From Singapore—Miss E. Janssen, Messrs. Friedrich Secker and H. H. Read. From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Weinberg, Messrs. S. H. Ellis, S. Wolff, Hy. W. Andrews, L. Rondon, J. Whittall, T. Phillips, Britt, and F. Benlloch.

Per str. TATUNG, Nov. 6.—From Hankow—Mrs. Sidford and child, Mrs. Markham, Mr. and Mrs. Talbot, Miss Bloomer, Messrs. Henry Bolton, Reithmuller, Birch, and Lock.

Per str. SHUNTEN, Nov. 6.—From Tientsin—Chefoo, and Weihiwei—Mrs., Miss, and Masters Hogg, Mr. and Mrs. Hartley, and Miss Eckford,

Messrs. R. S. Buck, D. Munro, R. M. Saker, C. Cruse, E. S. Reddall, T. Webster, and R. F. Johnston.

Per str. BORNEO, Nov. 6.—From Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Russell, Mrs. Wagott, Major Hutchison, Messrs. D. Messelam and H. V. Wilkinson.

Per str. TUCKWO, Nov. 6.—From Hankow—Rev. and Mrs. Bradshaw and children, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Tracey, Mr. and Mrs. Kempshall, Mr. and Mrs. Sprague, Rev. and Mrs. Lewis and children, Mr. and Mrs. Hendrie, Dr. and Mrs. Bogest, The Misses Hendrie, Dr. Mary B. White, Messrs. H. R. Luden, Frank Day, J. R. Barry, Karl Barry, Carey, and R. C. Hurley.

Per str. LIANGCHOW, Nov. 6.—From Newchwang and Chefoo—Mr. Middleton.

Per str. KINGSING, Nov. 7.—From Tientsin—Mr. A. Murdoch.

Per str. KINLING, Nov. 7.—From Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Swage, Mr. and Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Dodd, Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson, Mr. and Mrs. Emmons, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, Misses G. and M. Honeyman (2), K. and L. Emmons (2), L. Pleyers, E. B. and H. A. Jamieson (4), Messrs. J. and W. Jamieson (2), and H. Honeyman, and Master H. Emmons.

Per str. GOUVERNEUR JAKSCHKE, Nov. 7.—From Tsingtao—Dr. Schmeltzer, Messrs. Kraft and Flohr. From Chefoo—Mr. Manchamis. From Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Pote, Messrs. Heitermann and Wm. Whitley.

Per str. TAISHUN, Nov. 7.—From Tientsin and Chefoo—Capt. Robert, and Mr. Muir.

Per str. EMPRESS OF INDIA, Nov. 8.—From Vancouver—Mrs. Newman, Mrs. L. Camera, Mrs. Rayner, Dr. J. P. and Mrs. Ziervogel, Misses A. M. and E. Cummins, S. L. Kun, and C. Price, Drs. T. K. Siao, and Eliza Miller, Rev. F. J. O. Eyack, Messrs. H. G. M. Walker, Steppen, C. Rayner, C. A. Henderson, A. Woods, G. S. Foster Kemp, E. A. Lloyd, Wilks, G. E. Bridgman, J. J. Nurse, and E. J. Newman.

Per str. SAIKIO MARU, Nov. 8.—From Tairen—Mr. and Mrs. L. Blum, Mrs. John Bell, Mrs. A. Butusoff and two daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Bell, Mrs. P. Destelan and child, Consul K. Bernauer, Messrs. P. Munsterberg, H. A. Pardeid, J. R. Patterson, H. Maitland, F. P. Pratt, H. Klein, A. de Righi, H. E. Powell, and C. Lopen.

Per str. KIANGTEEN, Nov. 8.—For Ningpo—Messrs. T. E. Denham, M. Ogina, Okikuch, H. H. Bristow, and S. Uyeshima.

Per str. LIMAO, Nov. 8.—From Hankow—Mr. Marchal.

Per str. KIANGYU, Nov. 8.—From Hankow—Dr. Somerville and two children, and Master Meyers.

Per str. SUIWO, Nov. 9.—From Hankow—Messrs. Thyner and Heyden.

Per str. FENGTEEN, Nov. 9.—From Tientsin—Miss Violet Bonetta, Messrs. M. Schwab, G. Williams, H. Copel, and Jules Bigel.

Per str. KASUGA MARU, Nov. 9.—From Japan—Mr. Pooler, Mr. and Mrs. Read, Mr. and Mrs. Biddle, Messrs. Michell, Mancell, Gokinda, and Griffin.

Per str. POLTAVA, Nov. 9.—From Vladivostok—Mrs. V. Bauer, Messrs. Chorsky, G. Aridis, F. Marchuk, A. Sinepunoff, D. B. Zellensky, and A. Chernikoff.

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 9, 1910.

EXCHANGE & BULLION (OPENING RATES.)

ON LONDON—Bank Rate—	Tael.
Tel. Transfer	2s. 6 ³ / ₄ d.
Demand	2s. 8 ³ / ₄ d.
Bank Drafts, 4 m/s	2s. 6 ¹ / ₄ d.
Credits 4 m/s	2s. 7 ¹ / ₄ d.
do. 6 m/s	2s. 7 ¹ / ₄ d.
Docy. Bills, 4 m/s	2s. 7 ¹ / ₄ d.
do. 6 m/s	2s. 7 ¹ / ₄ d.
ON GERMANY—	
Tel. Transfers	2.59 ¹ / ₂
Demand	2.60
Bank Drafts, 4 m/s	2.61 ¹ / ₂
Credits, 4 m/s	2.65 ¹ / ₂
Docy. Bills, 4 m/s	2.66 ¹ / ₂
do. 6 m/s	2.68 ¹ / ₂
ON NEW YORK—	
Demand	61 ³ / ₄
Docy. Bills, 4 m/s	63 ¹ / ₂
ON PARIS—	
Demand, Fos.	3.21
Docy. 4 m/s Fos.	3.26
ON CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfers	1.89
ON BOMBAY—Transfers	
ON HONGKONG—	
Bank Demand	74 ¹ / ₂ %
ON YOKOHAMA—	
Bank Demand	80 ¹ / ₂
SOVEREIGNS—Bank's buying rate	Tls. 7.75
	\$10.26
MEXICAN DOLLARS	Tls. 75.6
SHANGHAI GOLD BARS, 98 touch	Sh. Tls. 381
BAR SILVER	Tls. 111.15
COPPER CASH	1,765 per tael.
NATIVE INTEREST	2 cand.

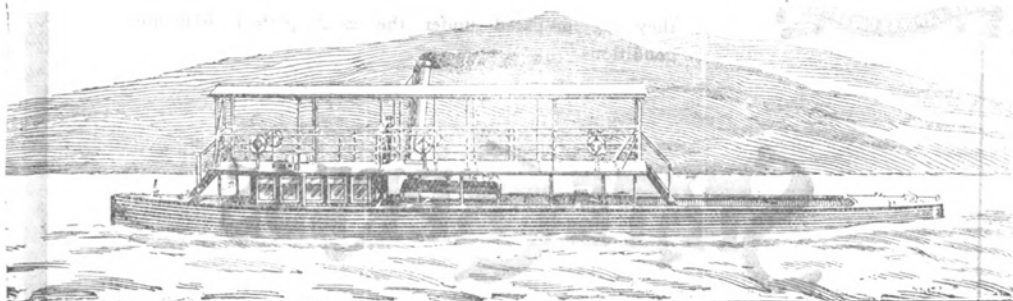
LAST LONDON QUOTATIONS

Bar Silver, 25 ¹ / ₂ d.
Bank rate of discount 5%
Market rate of discount, 3 ms. sight 4 ¹ / ₂ %, 4 ms. sight 4%, and 6 ms. sight 3 ¹ / ₂ %.
Consols, £79 ¹ / ₂ .
Exchange on Shanghai, 60d/s. 2s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d.
Exchange, Paris on London, Fr. 25.28
New York on London, r.r., \$4.86.15

CUSTOM HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR NOVEMBER.

£1 @ 2/6 ⁵ / ₈	£1=Hk.Tl.7.11
Francs @ 319	Hk.Tl. 1=Francs 3.55
Marks @ 258 ¹ / ₂	" 1= Marks 2.88
Gold \$ @ 61 ³ / ₄	Gold \$1=Hk.Tl.1.46
Yen @ 80 ³ / ₄	Hk.Tl. 1= Yen 1.38
Rupees @ 15	" 1= Rupees 2.11
Mex \$ @ 1.50	" 1= Mex. \$1.50

YARROW'S SHALLOW-DRAUGHT STEAMERS.



YARROW'S make a speciality of SHALLOW-DRAUGHT RIVER STEAMERS, either propelled by a STERN-WHEEL or by SCREWS WORKING IN TUNNELS, fitted with YARROW'S PATENT HINGED FLAP, by which means a considerable increase in speed is obtained without increase of cost. Vessels can be delivered whole, in pieces, or in floatable sections arranged so that they may be readily united while afloat.

For particulars apply to:—

YARROW & Co., Ltd., Shipbuilders, GLASGOW. (Formerly of POPLAR, LONDON.)

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to an impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND DISEASES OF THE BLOOD PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER
EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA
SCURVY
ECZEMA
BLOOD POISON
ULCERS
SKIN AND BLOOD
DISEASES

BAD LEGS
BLOTCHES
SPOTS
BLACKHEADS
PIMPLES
and
SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and permanent remedy.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR—

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations
and substitutes.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Ephlorodyne

The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

The Best Remedy known for
**COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.**

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SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. (ARRIVALS (SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.))

Date	Name.	Tons	Captain.	Flag.	From.	Gr. rgo.	Consignees.
Nov 2	Monmouth	9800	Tuke	Br			
...	Yungshin	999	Hopkins	Chi	Ningpo	General	Ningshao S N Co
...	Kiangteen	1453	Gillespie	Chi	Ningpo	do	C M S N Co
...	Lita	1727	Chapt	Fr	Ningpo	do	R Ackermann & Co
...	Linan	1352	Williams	Br	H'kong & C'ton	do	B & Swire
...	Feiching	980	Howie	Chi	Chefoo, N'wang	do	C M S N Co
...	Liu Hsing	750	Williams	Chi	Oruise	do	Customs
...	Ad. von Tirpitz	1199	Artelt	Ger	Kiaochou	do	H. America Line
...	Leongwo	2888	Christie	Br	Hankow	do	J M & Co Ltd
...	Lifong	1777	Jourdan	Fr	Hankow	do	R Ackermann & Co
...	Tafoo Maru	1758	Nomura	Jap	Hankow	do	N Kisen Kaisha
...	Kiangkwan	1450	Frigast	Chi	Hankow	do	C M S N Co
...	Changon	1289	Harvey	Br	Hankow	do	Geddes & Co
...	Shengking	1034	Cowan	Br	Tientsin	do	B & Swire
...	Fusbiki Maru	1140	Mita	Jap	Hankow	do	N Yusen Kaisha
...	Asia	2936	Gankroger	Br	San Francisco	Mail, etc	P M S S Co
...	Chinkiang	1229	Kay	Br			B & Swire
...	Cadmus	1070	Lynes	Br	Ningpo		
...	Astraea	4380	Kiddle	Br	Hankow		
...	Ninghao	1218	Bell	Chi	Ningpo	General	Ningshao S N Co
...	Pekin	1274	Stott	Br	Ningpo	do	B & Swire
...	Poyang	1892	Carnaghan	Br	Hankow	do	R & Swire
...	Kobe Maru	1823	Soyeda	Jap	Dalny	Mail, etc	N Yusen Kaisha
...	Kwanglee	1468	Lincoln	Chi	H'kong & C'ton	General	C M S N Co
...	Chikuzen Maru	2578	Sato	Jap	Hankow	do	N Yusen Kaisha
...	Nanyang Maru	2225	Kinoshita	Jap	Hongkong	do	Nishin K Kaisha
...	Bojun Maru	1304	Yamato	Jap	Hankow	do	Nishin K Kaisha
...	Shini Maru	1389	Nishiyama	Jap	Hankow	Coal	M B Kaisha
...	Hsinfung	1358	Pratt	Chi	Tientsin	General	C M S N Co
...	Chuentiao	503		Chi	Oruise		Customs
...	Tamsui	919	Malcolm	Br	Hankow	do	B & Swire
...	Kwangping	1243	Jones	Br	Chinwangtao	do	C Eng & M'ing Co
...	Yungshin	952	Hopkins	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
...	Kiangteen	1453	Gillespie	Chi	Ningpo	do	C M S N Co
...	Lita	1727	Chapt	Fr	Ningpo	do	R Ackermann & Co
...	Huenn	837	Wallace	Chi	Foochow	do	C M S N Co
...	Tungshing	1127	Hussey	Br	H'kong, N'gpo	do	J M & Co Ltd
...	Kiangshin	2107	Lindstrom	Chi	Hankow	do	C M S N Co
...	Newchwang	558	Scott	Br	Wuhu	do	R & Swire
...	Meile	1151	Engelhart	Ger	Hankow	do	Melchers & Co

Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	\$6 nom.	125,000	\$10	\$10	20,000	\$0.50 for the year to 31-7-08	26-9-08
Eastern Fibre Co., Ltd.	T50 sales	20,000	T50	T50		Div. of Tls. 4 for year to 30-6-10	15-9-10
INDUSTRIAL.	T10 nom.	30,000	10	10			
A. Butler Cement Tile Works Limited	T23 buyers	1,200	T50	T50		Tls. 4 for the year to 31-3-10	6-7-10
Anglo-German Brewery Co., Ltd.	\$85 sellers	4,000	\$100	\$100		5% for 1909	18-3-10
China Flour Mill Co., Ltd.	T31 sales	4,000	T50	T50		Final dividend Tls. 3	31-3-10
China Im. & Ex. Lumber Co., Ltd.	T80 sellers	3,565	T100	T100		10 per cent	1-6-10
China Printing Co., Ltd.	T50 nom.	1,500	T50	T50	T39,000	7% for 1908	16-4-09
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$145 sellers	20,000	\$100	\$100	350,000	\$5 for half year to 30-6-10	Aug. 10
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$8½ sales	400,000	\$10	\$10	56,848	Int. div. of 15 cents for ½ year to 30-6-10	10-9-10
Maatschappij & Co. in Langkat, Ltd.	T1100	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	\$13,000	1st qr. Tls. 12.50 paid 15 March 1910	15-3-10
Major Brothers, Ltd.	T40 sellers	6,000	T50	T50	T1,095,000	2nd qr. T12.50 paid 15 June '10	15-6-10
					63,914	3rd qr. T15 paid 15 September '10	15-9-10
					none	4th qr. T15 payable 15 December '10	15-12-10

COMPANIES' NC

Maatschappij, etc., in Lang
November 21, 1910, at the office of the General A
The International Cotton M
ended 30th September, 1910. Meeting to be held
Proposed to appropriate thus:—
To write off Property Account, Plant, h. of:
Forward to new account

Dec.
lb.

North-China Daily News and North-China Herald

WEEKLY SHARE SUPPLEMENT.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1910.

GRATIS

MESSRS. J. P. BISSET & CO.'S REPORT.

The volume of business transacted during the past week still continues small. Although the market can hardly be said to show signs of much improvement, yet undoubtedly the feeling becomes a shade more healthy as time goes on. Shanghai Cottons have been in demand, and advanced on the 18th to Tls. 50 cash. A fair number of transactions have taken place in better class Rubber stocks and undoubtedly there are many opportunities of a good investment in this class of shares if caution is exercised in the selection of Companies.

Dividends.—The Directors of the Maatschappij tot Mijin-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, have declared a fourth interim dividend of Shanghai Taels 15 per share, payable on the 15th proximo, in respect of the current year's working.

Rubber Quotations.—London quoted Para Rubber, fine hard cure, spot or near, on November 10th, 6/-; 11th, 6/0 $\frac{1}{2}$; 12th, 6/0 $\frac{1}{2}$; 14th, 6/2 $\frac{1}{2}$; 15th, 6/3; 16th, 6/3.

Sterling Quotation.—T. T. Rate on London to-day is 2/6 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The following is the business recorded:—

NOVEMBER 12.—*Shanghai Mercury* Tls. 55 cash. *Bukits* Tls. 3 cash. *Anglo-Javas* Tls. 7 cash. *Siaks* Tls. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash. *Amherst* Tls. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash. *Shanghai Lands* Tls. 106 and Tls. 105 cash.

NOVEMBER 14.—*Telephones* Tls. 64 cash. *Anglo-Javas* Tls. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash. *Consolidated Rubbers* Tls. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash. *Gula-Kalumpongs* Tls. 14 cash. *Ziangbes* Tls. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash. *Shanghai Cottons* Tls. 47 cash. *S. & H. Wharf* Tls. 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash. *Langkats* Tls. 1,100 cash. *Race Club 6 per cent Debentures* Tls. 101 cash.

NOVEMBER 15.—*Astors* \$14 cash. *Kapalas* Tls. 4 cash. *Consolidateds* Tls. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash. *Kota Bahroes* Tls. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash. *Siaks* Tls. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash. *Langkats* Tls. 1,100 cash.

NOVEMBER 16.—*Telephones* Tls. 64 cash. *See Kees* Tls. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash. *Indo-Chinas* Tls. 40 cash. *H. & S. Banks* Tls. 910 cash.

NOVEMBER 17.—*Telephones* Tls. 64 cash. *Shanghai Cottons* Tls. 50 cash. *Karans* Tls. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ cash. *Butes* Tls. 5 cash. *Docks* Tls. 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash. *Gula-Kalumpongs* Tls. 14 cash.

NOVEMBER 18.—*Hall & Holtz* Tls. 18 cash. *China Flours* Tls. 31 cash. *Lagu Kung Mows* Tls. 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash. *Amherst* Tls. 5 cash. *Karans* Tls. 6 cash. *Padangs* Tls. 6 cash.

THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—Continued.

Date	Name.	Tons	Captain.	Flag.	From.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Nov 5	Hangchow	1199	Boyd	Br	Newchwang	General	B & Swire
... 5	Indrapura	3152	Kelway	Br	Japan	do	J M & Co Ld
... 5	Otaru Maru	1994	Tajima	Jap	Japan	Coal	Moller & Co
... 5	K F Joseph I			Aus			
... 5	Kwangchi	631	Newberg	Chi	Tientsin	General	C M S N Co
... 5	Hoihow	898	Speed	Br	Chefoo, N'wang	do	B & Swire
... 5	Poochi	631	Chandler	Chi	Wenchow	do	C M S N Co
... 5	Perseus	4299	Warrall	Br	Japan	do	B & Swire
... 6	Pekin	1274	Stett	Br	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
... 6	Ningshao	1318	Bell	Chi	Ningpo	do	B & Swire
... 6	Tuckwo	2855	Baker	Br	Hankow	do	J M & Co Ld
... 6	Tatang	1882	Walker	Br	Hankow	do	B & Swire
... 6	Tachang Maru	1851	Kusakari	Jap	Hankow	do	N Yusen Kaisha
... 6	Manju Maru	1080	Yamamoto	Jap	Hankow	do	Satoh Shokai
... 6	Luetzow	5134	Willhelmi	Ger	Hongkong etc	Maile, etc	Melchers & Co
... 6	Choysang	1424	Courtney	Br	Amoy	General	J M & Co Ld
... 6	Shu-tien	1081	Bennett	Br	W'hai, C'fo, T'n	do	B & Swire
... 6	Store Nordiske	579	Carettoffe	Dan	Cruise	do	G N Tel Co
... 6	Liar gchow	1525	Harder	Br	Chefoo, N'wang	do	B & Swire
... 6	Paoting	1072		Br		do	B & Swire
... 6	Niigata Maru	1354	Manda	Jap	Japan	do	N Yusen Kaisha
... 6	Borneo	2944		Br		do	P & O S N Co
... 6	Canton						
... 6	Bullmouth	2607	Powell	Br	Newchwang	Tin-plates	A Petroleum Co
... 6	Suimow	1089	Sach	Ger	Hankow		H I & Steel Work
... 6	Irene	826	Sp-dding	Chi	C'fo & N'wang	General	C M S N Co
... 7	Hangsang	1550	Wilde	Br	H'kong, Canton	do	J M & Co Ld
... 7	Koonshing	1333	Wright	Br	Tientsin	do	J M & Co Ld
... 7	Kingsing	1223	Mewney	Br	Tientsin	do	J M & Co Ld
... 7	Kinling	2511	Newcomb	Br	Hankow	do	B & Swire
... 7	Tasang	977	McClure	Br	Kiaochou	do	J M & Co Ld
... 7	Chinhua	1348	Harris	Br	H'kong, Canton	do	B & Swire
... 7	Glenroy	3141	Darke	Br	London, etc	do	S McGregor & Co
... 7	Wuhu	1227	Meathrel	Br	Swatow	Ballast	B & Swire
... 7	Clam	2311	Bland	Br	Singapore	K Oil	A Petroleum Co
... 7	Gov. Jaeschke	1057	M-tzenthin	Ger	Kiaochou	General	H-America Line
... 7	Wakamatsu M	1225	Aikawa	Jap	Japan	Coal	M B Kaisha
... 7	Tai-hun	1216	Paramore	Chi	Chefoo	General	C M S N Co
... 7	Meishun	1151	Minni-g	Ger	Hankow	do	Melchers & Co
... 8	Yungshin	998	Hopkins	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
... 8	Kiangteen	1455	Gillespie	Chi	Ningpo	do	C M S N Co
... 8	Lita	1727	Chapt	Fr	Ningpo	do	Rackermann & Co
... 8	Monmouth hire	3301	Warner	Br	Jap-n	do	J M & Co Ld
... 8	Joho Maru	998	Ozawa	Jap	Japan	Coal	M B Kaisha
... 8	Saikio Maru	1846	Abe	Jap	Dalny	Maile, etc	N Yusen Kaisha
... 8	Toonan	734	Stroak	Chi	Amoy	General	C M S N Co
... 8	Uji	620	Sekida	Jap	Na king		
... 8	Emp of India	2032	R. bin-on	Br	Vanconver	Maile, etc	C P Ry Co
... 8	Sumaura Maru	1667	Uui	Jap	Japan	Coal, etc.	Satoh Shokai
... 8	Sa-nyang M	2225	Scott	Jap	Hankow	General	N Kisen Kaisha
... 8	Lima	1727	Sette	Fr	Japan	do	Rackermann & Co
... 8	Yushun	1679	Westerland	Chi	H'kong & C'ton	do	C M S N Co
... 8	Kiangyu	1490	Wade	Chi	Hankow	do	C M S N Co
... 9	Ning-hao	1318	Bell	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
... 9	Pekia	1274	Stott	Br	Ningpo	do	B & Swire
... 9	Yinglun	579	Larsen	Chi	Japan	Coal	Thorson & Co
... 9	Io ang	1228	Lewis	Br	Amoy	General	B & Swire
... 9	Poltava	1886	Ba's-off	Rus	Vladivostok	Maile, etc	Agency, V Fleet
... 9	Suiwo	1931	Sellar	Br	Hankow	General	J M & Co Ld
... 9	Kesusa Maru	3820	Swain	Jap	Jaon	do	N Yusen Kaisha
... 9	Feng len	1037	Dewar	Br	W'ei, Ch, T'tsin	do	B and Swire
... 9	Liu H-ing	750	Williams	Chi	Cruise	do	Customs
... 9	Heink'ng	1282	Hamblin	Chi	Chefoo	do	C M S N Co
... 9	Kita Maru	1617	Ito	Jap	Japan	do	N Yusen Kaisha

DEPARTURES (FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.)

Date	Name.	Tons	Captain.	Flag.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched, by
Nov 2	Yinglun	975	Larsen	Chi	Japan		Thorson & Co
... 3	Ngankin	1799	French	Br	Hankow & Ports	General	B & Swire
... 3	Talse Mara	1315	Ayabe	Jap	Hankow & Ports	do	N Kisen Kaisha
... 3	Kiangfoo	1488	Carlson	Chi	H'kow & Ports	do	C M S N Co
... 3	Meisak	1151	M. leitner	Ger	H'kow & Ports	do	Melchers & Co
... 3	Fubiki Maru	1140	M'ta	Jap		do	N Yusen Kaisha
... 3	Anna	107	Arutzen	Nor	Tientsin	do	Chi Eng & Mfg Co
... 3	Chenan	1350	Jones	Br	H'kong, C'ton	do	B & Swire
... 3	Flintshire	2176	Cundy	Br	Europe v H'kong	do	J M & Co Ld
... 3	Kungping	1742	Ross	Chi	C'fo & N'wang	do	C M S N Co
... 3	Saikio Maru	1846	Abe	Jap	Dalny	do	N Yusen Kaisha
... 3	Shinyo Maru	1208	Baba	Jap	Ja-san	do	M B Kaisha
... 3	Kanasa	8935	Linklater	Br	Japan	Original	M B Kaisha
... 3	Hanchi	1385	Stephen	Chi	Tientsin	General	C M S N Co
... 3	Kiangteen	1453	Gillespie	Chi	Ningpo	do	C M S N Co
... 3	Lita	1727	Chapt	Fr	Ningpo	do	Rackermann & Co
... 3	Yungshin	998	Hopkins	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
... 3	Winnebago	2985	Sewden	Br	San Francisco	do	Standard Oil Co
... 3	Tjibodas	2563	Zwart	Dut	Milke	do	H-O Trading Co
... 4	Kiangyung	1451	MacArthur	Chi	H'kow & Ports	do	C M S N Co
... 4	Yohyang Maru	2225	Takano	Jap	H'kow & Ports	do	N Kisen Kaisha

THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD

DEPARTURES.—Continued.

Date	Name.	Tons	Captain.	Flag.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by
Nov 4	Hainyu	1027	Richards	Chi	Foochow	General	C M S N Co
...	Chinkiang	1229	Kay	Br	Hankow		B & Swire
...	Chuentiao	503		Chi	Cruise		Customs
...	Belgravia	4205	H'brandt	Ger	Europe, H'kong	do	H-America Line
...	Fujian Maru	1287	Kotzumi	Jap	Japan	do	M B Kaisha
...	Pakhoi	1227	Gibbs	Br	Newchang	do	B & Swire
...	Tamsui	1000	Brown	Br			B & Swire
...	Kiangching	1002	Briseander	Chi	Japan		Tung Kee & Co
...	Tango Maru	4627	C'tansen	Jap	Europe v H'kg	do	N Yusen Kaish
...	Riasan	1999	Tvanoff	Rus	V'stock v N'saki	do	Agency, V Fleet
...	Ningshao	1318	Bell	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
...	Pekin	1274	Stott	Br	Ningpo	do	B & Swire
...	Dumbra	3220	Rebnfat	Fr	Europe v H'kg	Mail, etc	M Maritimes
...	Asia	2886	Gankroger	Br	Hongkong		P M S S Co
...	Loongwo	2386	Christie	Br	H'kow & Ports	General	J M & Co Ld
...	Changon	1289	Harvey	Br	H'kow & Ports	do	Geddes & Co
...	Lifong	1727	Jourdan	Fr	H'kow & Ports	do	R Ackermann & Co
...	Kwangtah	1536	P. att	Chi	H'kong & C'ton	do	C M S N Co
...	Alacrity	1700	Fuller	Br			
...	Villalobos	400	Smith	Am			
...	Orestes	2992	Steele	Br	Japan	do	B & Swire
...	Kosai Maru	2885	Tominaga	Jap	Japan	do	N Yusen Kaisha
...	Newchwang	558	Scott	Br			B & Swire
...	Shengking	1034	Cowan	Br	W'ei Ch, T'sin	do	B & Swire
...	Akashi			Jap			
...	Anping	1159	Mackinnon	Chi	C'foo & Tientain	do	C M S N Co
...	Kashing	1143	Laver	Br	Amoy	do	B & Swire
...	Kintuck	2996	Paddle	Br	Japan	Original	B & Swire
...	Kiangteen	1455	Gillespie	Chi	Ningpo	General	C M S N Co
...	Lita	1727	Chapt	Fr	Ningpo	do	R Ackermann & Co
...	Yungahin	999	Hopkins	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
...	Tafoo Maru	1158	Nomura	Jap	H'kow & Ports	do	N Kisen Kaisha
...	Poyang	1892	Carnaghan	Br	H'kow & Ports	do	B and Swire
...	Changon	1289	Harvey	Br	H'kow & Ports	do	Geddes & Co
...	Kaiping	1805	Macfarlane	Br	C'wtao & C'mpo	do	Chi Eng & M'g Co
...	Feiching	980	Howie	Chi	C'foo & N'wang	do	C M S N Co
...	Britomart			Br			
...	Ad. von Tirpitz	1199	Artelt	Ger	K'ou, T'sin, D.	do	H-America Line
...	Kobe Maru	1823	Soyeda	Jap	Dalny	do	N Yusen Kaisha
...	Linan	1852	Williams	Br	H'kg & O'ton	do	B & Swire
...	Hanping	581	Ferguson	Cni	Hankow	do	H I & Steel Works
...	Tungahing	1173	Husey	Br	Wakamatsu		J M & Co Ld
...	Bujan Maru	1304	Yamane	Jap	F A'y S'w H'kg	do	Nishin K Kaisha
...	Hoihow	396	Speed	Br	Swatow	Original	B & Swire
...	Suimow	1113	Sach	Ger			H Iron & S Work
...	Hangchow	999	Robertson	Br	Newchwang		B & Swire
...	Melee	1151	Engelhart	Ger	H'kow & Ports	General	Melchers & Co
...	Kiangkwan	1450	Frigast	Chi	H'kow & Ports	do	C M S N Co
...	Loetzow	5134	Willhelmi	Ger	Japan	do	Melchers & Co
...	Kwangping	1243	Jones	Br			Ch Eng & M'g Co
...	Tamsui	1000	Brown	Br			B & Swire
...	Pekin	1274	Stott	Br	Ningpo	do	B & Swire
...	Ningshao	1318	Bell	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
...	Liu Hsing	750	Williams	Chi	Cruise		Customs
...	Decidee	635	Fabre	Fr			
...	Kianghsin	2101	Lindstrom	Chi	H'kow & Ports	do	C M S N Co
...	Nanyang Maru	2225	Kinoehita	Jap	H'kow & Ports	do	N Kisen Kaisha
...	Bullmouth	1807	Powell	Br	Hongkong		A Petroleum Co
...	Kwongsang	1428	Bichard	Br	S'w, H'kg, O'ton	do	J M & Co Ld
...	Hsinfung	1385	Milligan	Chi	Chefoo & T'tain	do	C M S N Co
...	Widgeon	195	Brooke	Br			
...	Paoting	1073	Jones	Br	Swatow	do	B & Swire
...	Kwansee	1228	Cole	Br	Newchwang		B & Swire
...	Kiangteen	1428	Gillespie	Chi	Ningpo	do	C M S N Co
...	Lita	1727	Chapt	Fr	Ningpo	do	R Ackermann & Co
...	Yungahin	999	Hopkins	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
...	Koonahing	1333	Wright	Br	W'ei, C'foo T'sin	do	J M & Co Ld
...	Shuntien	1081	Bennett	Br	W'ei, C'foo, T'in	do	B & Swire
...	Liangchow	1215	Harder	Br	Amoy	do	B & Swire
...	Taishun	1216	Paramore	Chi	Wuhu		C M S N Co
...	Emp of India	8032	Robinson	Br	Hongkong	do	O P Ry Co
...	Arcadia	3514	Barcham	Br	London v H'kg	Mail, etc	P & O S N Co
...	Tuckwo	2355	Baker	Br	H'kow & Ports	General	J M & Co Ld
...	Tatung	1882	Walker	Br	H'kow & Ports	do	B & Swire
...	Poochi	631	Chandler	Chi	W'ohow, N'gpo	do	C M S N Co
...	Choyasang	1424	Courtney	Br	Wuhu	do	J M & Co Ld
...	Handy	275	Guy	Br			
...	Hart	275	Monroe	Br			
...	Janus	275	Hesthcoote	Br			
...	Otter	350	Lambe	Br			
...	Irene	826	Spedding	Chi	Amoy	do	C M S N Co
...	Chuentiao	738		Chi	Cruise		Customs
...	Flora	4300	Nicholans	Br			
...	Monmouthshire	3197	Warner	Br	Mar, L'don, A'p	do	J M & Co Ld
...	Hudson	2376	Robinson	Br	New York	do	Standard Oil Co
...	Taksang	977	McClure	Br	Kiaochou	do	J M & Co Ld
...	Proteus	1025	Larsen	Nor	Wuhu		Thorsen & Co
...	Yuehuh	1079	Westerland	Cni	Tientain	do	C M S N Co
...	Jubo Maru	999	Osawa	Jap	Japan		M B Kaisha
...	Shini Maru	1389	Nishiyama	Jap	Japan		Furukawa M'g Co
...	Pekin	1274	Stott	Br	Ningpo	do	B & Swire
...	Ningshao	1318	Bell	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD., at the Office of the Company, 17 The Bund, Shanghai.